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ABSTRACT

This handbook explores Europe's nonprofit nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that have been working for change in South Africa and now are engaged, or planning to engage in the economic, social, and human resource development of a democratic South Africa. The purposes of the document are to: (1) illuminate for both donor agencies and groups seeking support the complex framework in which the NGOs operate; (2) clarify sources of financial, technical, and informational assistance for sustainable development programs in South Africa; and (3) draw lessons from development policies and experiences taken from the narrative. After an introduction, the report presents the institutional framework, describing both the intergovernmental organizations and the international nongovernmental networks of which it consists. This is followed by the core section of the document, a country-by-country description of European NGOs working with or for South Africa, arranged alphabetically by country from Belgium through the United Kingdom. A concluding section highlights recurring development issues and implications. An attached glossary provides a list of abbreviations for the NGOs discussed in the text. (LBG)

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European NGOs Providing Resources for Development and Social Justice in South Africa:

A Handbook

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November 1991

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INTRODUCTION

Objectives

This handbook explores the European nongovernmental, nonprofit organisations (NGOs) that have been working for change in South Africa and are now engaged--or planning their engagement--in the economic, social, and human resource development of a democratic South Africa. Because of the new thrust of their policies and those of their NGO partners in South Africa, some are also often referred to as NGDOs--nongovernmental development organisations. Others have been involved in anti-apartheid, solidarity, information, and lobbying kinds of activities.

The purposes of this handbook are:

- To illuminate for both donor agencies and support-seeking groups the complex and interlinking framework in which these NGOs operate and interrelate;
- To clarify appropriate sources of financial, technical, and informational assistance for sustainable development programmes in South Africa; and
- To draw lessons from the development policies and experiences described in the narrative.

Background

The New York-headquartered Institute of International Education (IIE) is the oldest, largest, private international educational exchange organization in the United States. Among the programs it administers worldwide is the Fulbright scholarship program. Since 1979, the IIE has administered, in cooperation with the Johannesburg-based Educational Opportunities Council (EOC), the South African Education Program (SAEP). The program, funded by private sources, universities, and the U.S. Agency for International Development, has brought more than 800 black South Africans to the United States for advanced education and training.

In 1986, with the assistance of The Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the IIE established the South African Information Exchange (SAIE). The SAIE's purpose is to provide current, accurate, responsible information on resources that are potentially available for progressive initiatives in--or related to--South Africa.

Since the beginning of the project, the SAIE has developed a database on South Africa-related resources and initiatives using information collected in the United States and in South Africa. It has produced 17 resource papers that are distributed to and used by both grant-making and support-seeking organizations.

The SAIE has also collected, on an ad hoc basis, information about external donors--intergovernmental, governmental, and nongovernmental--in countries in addition to the United States. It described, in Working Paper Number 8, some of the international assistance to South African exiles and refugees, and, in Working Paper Number 13, the project funding within South Africa of some foreign missions.

At the same time that the SAIE was gathering and disseminating basic, current information on resources to promote networking and reduce duplication of effort, IIE was attempting to foster dialogue and coordination in another way. Two important workshops, sponsored by IIE in conjunction with South African advisers, drew together foreign donors and South Africans to focus on common concerns in the tertiary education field:

- The International Donors Workshop on Educational Initiatives for Black South Africans, held at Magdalen College in Oxford, September 1988, brought together major international donors, especially governments, and South African experts in bursary administration.

- As a follow-up to that meeting, IIE and its South African advisers invited private and public donors from outside the country and resource people from South Africa to meet at the Rockefeller Foundation Bellagio Study and Conference Centre in Italy in April 1989 to discuss educational initiatives at the tertiary level for black South Africans.

Methodology

This handbook's approach to the topic of external NGOs involved in South Africa-related issues and programmes emerged during a series of in-depth consultations with over 200 NGO representatives in ten countries over nine months, beginning in January 1991 and ending in September 1991. Those consultations helped to conceptualize the framework for and formulate the substance of the publication and enabled us to cast much of the narrative in the words and ideas of NGO representatives who have been involved in South Africa-related solidarity and development issues and initiatives for some years.

What was the ideal time to undertake a study on European NGOs such as this underlay some of the initial discussions. The timing was both favorable and inauspicious. Because of the evolving climate in South Africa, European NGO representatives were undoubtedly able to be more open about their initiatives than they would have been earlier; on the other hand, they were all redesigning policy guidelines and reevaluating progress with their partners.

The consultations for this handbook were conducted at a time of great turmoil and change in South Africa as it edges towards negotiations and of increasing unity in Europe as it shapes a common global market for "1992." When the consultations began, for example, President de Klerk had not made his speech about scrapping apartheid legislation, the ANC donor conference had not taken place, and foreign governments were reevaluating their policies towards sanctions.

Because of the fluid and changing nature of the scene outside and inside South Africa, it is important to record historically when the interviews took place. We went to Belgium, Holland, and the United Kingdom in January 1991; Germany, France, and Switzerland in April 1991; and Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden in August/September 1991.

We chose to work on the basis of personal interviews rather than questionnaires. We were not, however, able to visit all the countries in Europe and had to rely on the relatively unsatisfactory and impersonal medium of correspondence to solicit information from some NGOs. The countries we were unable to visit receive scant coverage and thus the entries are decidedly uneven.

After each of the first two trips, we sent the draft manuscript to each of the people interviewed and, in response to changes received from them, redrafted and faxed them their entries for final approval. After the third trip, we faxed the write-up to each person interviewed. Those who did not take advantage of this opportunity to review and revise their entries will undoubtedly find errors. We regret any inaccuracies or omissions in the manuscript.

Format

Against this backdrop of change and uncertainty, we were attempting to understand the changing nature of the relationship between European NGOs and South African partners and the development and democratisation lessons that could be extrapolated.

The three sections that emerged from the consultations are:

- A description of the intergovernmental and international nongovernmental bodies with which these NGOs relate (since an NGO does not exist in a vacuum) and the lobbying and umbrella entities created by the NGOs;
- The policies of the governmental development cooperation agencies in each country and descriptions of the networks, current activities, future focus, and contact people of the NGOs themselves; and
- The new development policies, strategies, and structural changes that are emerging as these external NGOs seek new ways to assist their counterparts--and form new relationships--in South Africa.

There is also a glossary to explain the many abbreviations used throughout the narrative.

Summary and conclusions

We hope that the model developed for this handbook, which evolved during the consultations, may be applicable to other topics and other regions. Some of the specific information provided is probably already out of date, but, taken as a whole, the handbook offers a historical record and a snapshot of these European NGOs as of November 1991. We plan to conduct interviews in Canada for a similar handbook; then, having covered the U.S. NGO sector piecemeal earlier in our working paper series, we expect to do a comprehensive update of that sector later in 1992; and, ultimately, we will produce a handbook on the intergovernmental sector related to South Africa.

The SAIE working paper series aims to democratise access to information about resources, to promote networking, and to enable implementation of programmes by bringing potential partners together. This handbook does not purport to be either an analysis of the funding mechanisms described or an evaluation of the resulting programmes. The ultimate focus is always on the reason for conducting this study--to assist, through the provision of information, in empowering organizations working for change and development in South Africa.

The themes recurring throughout the descriptions of the NGOs are fairly consistent and emphasise an overriding interest in promoting the processes of development, democratisation, and social justice in South Africa. They seem to lead to the same basic question: What is the role of the NGO--both external and internal--in a democratic South Africa?

Acknowledgement

The preparation of this publication was made possible by a special grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, as well as from the continuing support of the U.S. foundations named on the reverse side of the cover page. We are very grateful for their sponsorship.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Intergovernmental Organisations

The European Community (E.C.)

In response to increased pressure from the international community for sanctions against South Africa, the European Community adopted a twin-track approach of restrictive and positive measures at a Council of Ministers meeting in September 1985. One of the positive measures was "assistance to nonviolent anti-apartheid organisations, particularly the Churches," which laid the basis for what became, in 1986, the Special Programme for Victims of Apartheid (ESP).

In order to understand the solidarity and development initiatives of many of the NGOs in Europe in relation to the ESP, it is helpful to highlight briefly the ways the E.C. institutions relate to the South African issue.

The three main institutions of the European Community are the European Parliament (E.P.), the Council of Ministers, and the Commission of the European Community (CEC).

The European Parliament (E.P.) is the principal advisory institution in the E.C. It has no direct legislative powers relating to South Africa, but it does have a certain discretionary budgetary power.

The Council of Ministers (of the twelve member national states) is the principal decision-making institution. It consists, in the case of South Africa, of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It is supported by a network of consultations known as European Political Cooperation (EPC), whose purpose is to consolidate the E.C.'s influence in international affairs through the establishment of a single coherent European approach. It convenes working groups to cover special topics or geographical areas.

The Commission of the European Community (CEC) divides its responsibilities in the following way (the responsibilities of the DGs appear slightly overlapping and confusing; apparently an attempt will be made within 18 months or so to rationalise the E.C.'s approach to extra-European affairs, with one DG to be set up for political relations and one for development aid):

- Directorate General (DG) 1, under one Vice President, is responsible for external relations (including South Africa, industrialized countries in the North, and Israel), trade negotiations, and cooperation with European countries.

- Under another Vice President, DG 1 is also responsible for Mediterranean policy, Latin America, and North-South relations. DG 1 is becoming increasingly important because of Europe's common stance on foreign policy, which is significant in the context of "1992" (which actually begins in January of 1993).

- Directorate General (DG) 8 is responsible for E.C. development policy in regard to aid to developing countries and within the Lome Convention for newly industrialised countries. It does not play a role on the question of sanctions against South Africa, but was responsible for the initial proposals and negotiations regarding the Special Programme for Victims of Apartheid and has overseen and administered it since its inception.

The E.C. lifted the first of its sanctions--a voluntary ban on new investment--in December 1990. (The decision does not affect sanctions introduced in 1985 in line with U.N. decisions, which include a ban on arms sales and military and nuclear cooperation.) At a Council of Ministers meeting, held in Luxembourg on April 15, 1991, the E.C. agreed to remove the remaining 1986 sanctions (bans on imports of South African gold coins, iron, and steel).

The Special Programme for the Victims of Apartheid (ESP)

The CEC administers the ESP. When setting up the mechanism for channeling assistance to South Africa, the CEC wanted at first to use South African churches only, but the South African churches believed there should be an independent secular body as well as the churches to receive the funds. The three South African partners chosen were the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC), the South African Council of Churches (SACC), and the Kagiso Trust (K.T.), established to be the secular arm to receive aid.

The three matching channels in Europe were CIDSE, a Catholic consortium; some Protestant agencies; and SANAM, a secular body. These three bodies came together under the umbrella of the Standing Committee of NGOs. The criteria and guidelines for the ESP were negotiated by the SACBC, the SACC, and the Council of Churches of Namibia with their European NGO counterparts prior to any project submissions.

K.T. was established quickly after that and, a little later, the South African trade unions became a fourth channel in South Africa. The trade unions have been receiving funds indirectly through sister unions for supporting affiliates in training. COSATU will not accept the funds directly.

According to participants, the negotiations were a huge, very time-consuming, and positive investment. The special conditions set by the parties were that the programme should have light and flexible reporting, inflict minimal risk on the South African partners, and have as its stated aim "the complete abolition of apartheid as a whole."

Some observers went so far as to say that the recipients (the NGOs) imposed the conditions and criteria upon the E.C, which had never been done before. The E.C. wanted to fund projects directly, but the European NGOs were included at the insistence of the South African partners, the churches, which wanted to work through their traditional NGO counterparts.

On the European side, one of the main interests was to act as a political watchdog of E.C. policy towards South Africa. The origin of the twin-track policy was a lack of consensus on the question of sanctions; the European NGOs were concerned that the ESP not become a "cheap sop" to European conscience and that it find ways of maintaining and increasing pressure on the South African government through the ESP. Part of the European NGO function was also to monitor the programme and ensure the CEC stick to the agreed rules, which, if adhered to, precluded (through the criteria and also the exclusivity of channels) the money being "tainted."

Certainly, the ESP was a whole new way of working--"light and flexible" procedures (although quite stringent criteria) negotiated with the partners with 100 percent funding through NGOs, which was easier to administer than co-financing (shared costs between governments and NGOs). One result of this mechanism is that it provided both the resources and the rationale for the NGOs to meet and made cooperation worthwhile. One observer of the scene said "There was a sea change in attitudes. Five years ago NGOs just didn't know each other. There were great misperceptions and lack of trust." The ESP has brought a network into being with a unified structure to monitor the E.C. and to implement some political programmes.

Current activities: The CEC views the ESP very favourably, assessing its progress as "much better than anyone expected, working under great limitations." These limitations are defined as the scarcity of resources, the high demand for them, and the political restraints of working with 12 members.

The CEC budget for the ESP has grown from an initial budget of five million ECU in 1986 (ten million ECU over two years) to 60 million ECU in 1991, doubling in 1991 from 30 to 60 million (roughly 100 million dollars). The CEC has spent up to 110 million ECU since the beginning of the programme (the E.C. budget for co-financing NGOs in the entire developing world is 110 million).

The CEC approves projects submitted to it by the South African partners via the European NGOs. The European NGOs then become the legal contract holders with the CEC and money is channeled through them to South African partners and their "project holders" (the ultimate beneficiaries). In addition to its objective of assisting victims of apartheid, the ESP has added that of assisting the return of exiles.

Future focus: In the past, the ESP was a political protest programme, assisting opposition organisations. Now, as the state and the ANC move to negotiations, the programme will have more resources for activities like housing, education, and, as a first priority, training manpower.

Given the changing scene in South Africa, the Commission has begun to explore a Lome Convention approach to address development problems in South Africa. NGOs--European and South African--will continue to play a role, but they will undergo an important learning process. When co-financing no longer exists, they will work under different financial and technical conditions. Development assistance to South Africa--perhaps as a Lome country, perhaps under a special role--will take place in a framework in which South Africa will relate to SADCC and the larger world.

One major aspect of the ESP was the intention that solutions were not to be decreed from above, but assistance was to be channeled from the grassroots. The process, which developed on an ad hoc basis, now needs to become more systematic. The partners are adjusting their activities to take account of internally generated change. The ESP is changing from funding discrete projects to supporting programmes.

To sustain a development approach, the ESP needs to assist the South African NGO sector to do medium- and long-term planning to sustain bottom-up development, since it is unrealistic to expect any new government to meet the enormous development needs of the country. The CEC opened a project coordination office in Johannesburg in February 1991 to assist the CEC to respond to changes at central and local levels. Eventually, there will be a central government development agency in South Africa with which donors can work.

Sectorally, the shift from "project to programme" will reflect the following CEC priorities for ESP funding: education (bursaries); primary health care; rural development; urban growth (housing, "squatters"); and culture. It will begin to move into funding micro enterprise projects (income-generation) and into looking at the social welfare aspects of what the ESP has been doing. Assessing current progress will take time. The CEC is interested in the training being done by the trade unions and in the cooperative movement.

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Nongovernmental Organisations Relating to the European Community

Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action Against Apartheid (AWEPAA)

Networks: AWEPAA cooperates with a range of organisations, including the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid, Unicef, the African-European Institute, the Southern African Section of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the World Council of Churches, and other European and African organisations. It also cooperates with SANAM (the South African Namibian Association and a member of the Standing Committee of NGOs) when appropriate, but it does not do fundraising or lobbying for the European NGOs.

AWEPAA was founded in 1984 in Copenhagen, at a conference organised in the Danish Parliament in cooperation with the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid. It currently has 1500 members and contact persons in the European Parliament and in the national parliaments of the member states of the Council of Europe.

Its aims are to promote freedom and justice in South Africa and to promote development and peace in southern Africa. It takes initiatives on sanctions against South Africa and on support to the people of South Africa in the liberation struggle and the Frontline States, SADCC, and Namibia for their development.

AWEPAA is a Parliamentarians' organisation and does their political work, supplies information to the Parliamentarians, and lobbies with them on issues like sanctions, the ESP, and the Mandela campaign. Its members are national Parliaments and European Parliamentarians. It is broad-based, regionally and politically, although it excludes the far right. It wants to prepare for the post-apartheid period and works closely with South African organisations, trying to finding out from them what is gaining importance, being receptive, developing their policy.

AWEPAA tries to publish new information. It holds two meetings a year with MPs and European NGOs (and the ANC), which provide opportunities for South African visitors to meet government officials and offer a platform to present projects. It is now extending its orbit into newly elected Eastern European parliaments.

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NGO-E.C. Liaison Committee

The NGO-E.C. Liaison Committee represents the interests of over 700 European NGOs. Its responsibilities transcend South Africa, but link to the Standing Committee of NGOs, which derived from the E.C.'s implementation of the ESP. European NGOs have their own co-financing budget line worldwide.

The Liaison Committee (L.C.)'s job is political: first, it lobbies for budgets within the European Parliament (the South African budget line has been doubled); second, it works as a coordinating body. The Board is composed of 12 members--one national delegate from each country. It presents a national platform of NGOs in each country. The delegate (who is chairperson of the national platform) is also an NGO representative. The Board meets five-six times a year, with a General Assembly every year--150 delegates (out of 700 NGOs) from 12 countries--to discuss future developments. The delegations are weighted by size. The International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) and international CIDSE are always invited as observers.

Its work in Europe is linked to the work in the member states, lobbying on the sanctions issue, for example. It decides on a political statement and each lobbies his own foreign minister or minister of development cooperation. At the European level, South Africa is not viewed as a developing, but as an industrialized, country.

The Standing Committee of NGOs is the only entity that has been formed in this special way, in response to the European Community's strong stand that there would be a two-track policy--positive measures (the ESP, when the Standing Committee was set up) and negative measures (sanctions). The Liaison Committee has one observer on the Standing Committee of NGOs.

As the L.C. watches the South African issue evolve, it does believe that, despite some grim realities, dialogue is possible. At the Council of Ministers meeting in Rome in late 1990, the L.C. lobbied to continue sanctions for two-to-three months, but they were lifted. The Liaison Committee has a special relationship with the South African partners. It cannot predict how the ESP will evolve. Some time in the future, the E.C. will not vote this budget line again. When apartheid is ended, there will be no need for a special budget line. Then it might be that the Standing Committee will end, since it is linked to the budget.

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Three Euro-NGOs

In 1991, three new Euro-NGOs were formed along denominational lines--secular and denominational (Eurostep), Protestant (Aprodev), and Catholic (Euro-CIDSE)--to relate to the European Community in the evolving climate of "1992."

Eurostep

Members: National Committee for Development Cooperation (NCOS) and Oxfam-Belgique/Centre National du Cooperation au Developpement (CNCD) (Belgium); Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke and WUS-Solidarity and Aid (Denmark); Freres des Hommes and GARD (France); Deutsche Welthungerhilfe and Terre des Hommes BRD (Germany); HELINAS (Greece); Concern (Ireland); Mani Tese and MOLISV (Italy); HIVOS (which will be the "lead agency" for southern Africa) and NOVIB (Netherlands); OIKOS (Portugal); Intermon (Spain); Radda Barnen (Sweden); Coalition Swiss Aid/Helvetas (Switzerland); and Action Aid and Oxfam (U.K.).

Eurostep will concentrate on four issues: the environment, debt, North-South relations, and Europe 1992. The programme set out for the next three years was devised with the following guidelines: political action by NGOs finds its legitimacy in the priorities and experience of partner organisations; programmes should draw on experience and orientation of members around the issues and in lobbying at national and European levels as well as around the multilateral system; action should be based in the short term on activities already being evolved by NGOs; and the issues are ones for which a joint E.C. approach is needed.

Eurostep will work within the different level of the institutions of the European Community (Council, Parliament, and Commission) and the U.N. system. It will pursue common approaches towards international forums like the World Bank, and with other NGDO networks, particularly the NGO-E.C. Liaison Committee, CIDSE, Aprodev, and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA).

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Association of Protestant Development Agencies (Aprodev)

Members: Bread for the World (Germany), Christian Aid (U.K.), CIMADE (France), Danchurchaid (Denmark), Diakonia (Sweden), Dutch Interchurch Aid, EZE (Germany), Finnchurchaid (Finland), Icelandic Church Aid, ICCO (Netherlands), Lutherhjalpen (Sweden), and Norwegian Churchaid.

The membership of Aprodev is open to World Council of Churches (WCC)-related European agencies dealing mainly with Third World development issues. The Commission on Interchurch Aid, Refugees, and World Service (CICARWS) has observer status. Aprodev is a network of Protestant agencies in Europe and Scandinavia, created to help them plan better jointly. South Africa is not its sole focus.

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Euro-CIDSE

Euro-CIDSE, a newly created E.C. unit within CIDSE, has been set up in terms of 1992 to influence E.C. institutions. Its interests transcend South Africa.

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Standing Committee of NGOs

Members: South Africa/Namibia Association (SANAM), Cooperation Internationale pour le Developpement et La Solidarite Europeennes (CIDSE), and a group of Protestant (ecumenical) agencies.

SANAM members: Centre for Development Information and Education (CIES), Cooperation Italy Sisloppo Paesi Emergenti (COSPE), Fund for Development Cooperation (FOS), Freres des Hommes, HIVOS, IDAFSA, Holland Committee (KZA), Medico International, MOLISV, NOVIB, Oxfam-Belgique, Oxfam-U.K., Terre des Hommes, World University Service (WUS) Denmark, and WUS U.K.. These development and solidarity organisations are all secular (nonconfessional).

CIDSE members of SANAM: Broederlijk Delen, Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (CAFOD), Comite Catholique contre La Faim and Pour Le Developpement (CCFD), CEBEMO, Entraide et Fraternite, Misereor, SCIAF, Trocaire, and Vastenaktie.

Ecumenical members of SANAM: Bread for the World, Christian Aid, Danchurchaid, and ICCO.

Current activities: The Standing Committee is a small body that acts as an Executive Committee for the wider network of NGOS listed above. It is comprised of two representatives from each of the three networks, the Secretariat, and one observer from the E.C.-NGO Liaison Committee.

Since 1986, the members of the Standing Committee have supported a range of programmes in South Africa with funds from the ESP. These programmes work in solidarity with South Africa's majority and are coordinated in South Africa by the Kagiso Trust (KT), the South Africa Council of Churches (SACC), and the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC).

After operating on an ad hoc basis for a number of years, the Standing Committee is now being constituted as a formal and legal entity. Its major functions are to encourage and facilitate coordination of development programmes of their organisations in South Africa and Namibia and to coordinate the lobbying activities of agencies toward the E.C. and public education about situations in the two countries.

It has established two advisory Committees to assist its work: a Development Committee to focus on the developmental aspects of work in South Africa and a Political Committee to advise on education and lobbying strategies.

Future focus: The Standing Committee has been successful in administering the flow of funds to political programmes in the last four years. Now it needs to provide technical assistance to its partners in South Africa, which are becoming development agents. They are requesting technical assistance and the Standing Committee members are seconding people to assist, for example, in assessing the development potential of projects.

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The Standing Committee sees this evaluation activity as "shortstopping" in the transition period; it hopes to provide more assistance long term. Many agencies in South Africa are holding workshops on development, evaluating, and defining needs.

SANAM has created a Development Task Force as a way to form new strategies to address development issues. It has also devised a proposal for improving cooperation, prepared in September 1990, which responds to some of tensions being felt by European NGOs. One is the tension between the political developments leading E.C. countries to review their policies towards South Africa and the need to maintain appropriate pressure on the South African government.

The second is the tension between the requests by South African partners to European NGOs to resist dilution of the criteria of the ESP and the pressure to do so. A third is the increasingly complex needs of South African partners. All these demands and pressures require greater cooperation among NGOs and an attempt to broaden active participation of a wider group of agencies at the same time.

The Committee is pleased to have channels in South Africa through which to work, because it is trying not to take decisions in Europe. It believes the role of organisations in the North toward South Africa should be limited. NGOs have a power--derived from colonization--in shaping developments in South Africa that should be curbed. Most of the regular donor organisations still take decisions from headquarters, but the NGOs in the Standing Committee have shifted the burden and placed the emphasis on solving problems in South Africa.

Not all partnerships and bilateral linkages involve funding. NGOs are moving into an area of cooperation. The Committee wants to encourage agencies to look at more than funding in South Africa and to explore venturing into new ways of structuring relationships.

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Cooperation Internationale pour le Developpement et la Solidarite Europeennes (CIDSE)

Members: Bisschoppelijke Vastenaktie, Broederlijk Delen, Canadian Catholic Organisation for Development and Peace (CCODP), Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (CAFOD), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) U.S. Catholic Conference, CEBEMO, Comite Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Developpement (CCFD), Entraide et Fraternite, Fastenopfer der Schweitzer Katholiken, Koordinierungstelle der Osterreichischen Bischofkonferenz fur International Entwicklung und Mission, Misereor, Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF), and Trocaire.

The ecclesiastical Adviser is Jean Guy Hamelin in Quebec. Bridderlech Delen in Luxembourg is an associate member. Permanent observers are Caritas Internationalis in the Vatican and Bischofliche Aktión Adveniat in Germany. It also has collaborative relationships with the Holy See, the World Council of Churches, the CEC, the NGO-E.C. Liaison Committee, UNCTAD, and ECOSOC. Misereor sits on an NGO/World Bank Liaison Committee on behalf of CIDSE. The Committee will try to plan a more coordinated approach to the World Bank to influence World Bank policy by formulating a joint strategy.

Current activities: The commonalities of the members of CIDSE (which began in 1967) are that each is the development arm of the Bishops Conference of its particular country; each is a lay organisation; each funds projects in the three regions of the Third World; and each does education for development and lobbying in its own countries.

CIDSE itself is only operational in Indochina, where it implements joint projects with indigenous agencies. Otherwise, its functions are coordination and liaison in policy, strategy, and the exchange of ideas. It is not a funding organisation. It has a Board of Directors, an Executive Committee, and Working Groups on such areas as continental activities, development education, and policy/advisory work (e.g., issues like debt or interventions with the World Bank).

The Southern Africa Working Group focuses on South Africa and southern Africa in so far as South Africa affects the SADCC countries. The project people from CIDSE agencies meet twice a year. They also meet with their South African partners under the ESP to discuss projects that are then farmed out.

Future focus: In the framework of CIDSE as a coordinating body, its member organisations are assessing their projects and determining new priorities. It does not see itself as working only through SACBC; it wants to relate to "people's projects." It is asking what the priorities for the future should be. Most South African NGOs have an urban and an anti-apartheid bias, for example. Now there is new thinking about rural development and access to land.

CIDSE is watching the debate between the role of the state and NGOs. In the new society, the E.C. will relate to the government, but the state cannot do everything. European NGOs will have a role to play everywhere--providing seed money to start up projects, for example. European NGO policy will have to fit within the future government's priorities.

With the E.C. office's being set up in South Africa, the role of the ESP will change to a regional approach. SADCC, which was set up to have less dependence on South Africa, is thinking of South Africa's joining. CIDSE is asking what the implications are of South Africa's being classified as a Lome country. The possibility of South Africa's joining SADCC is counter to the original notion of the constellation of states that would become independent of South Africa, but it is important that the issue of economic growth be shifted into a regional context.

CIDSE members are not going to move into the post-apartheid mode too quickly; they are not going to make sudden shifts because "things have changed." They will still, for example, fund human rights initiatives.

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Commonwealth Heads of Government
Commonwealth Secretariat

The institutional hierarchy consists of:

- The Heads of Government;

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- The Committee of Foreign Ministers;
- The Commonwealth Secretariat (with a Secretary General), which does the staff work;
- The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (which is the aid wing, like the OECD's DAC, with its own board of governors);
- Fellowships and Training, which deals with the South African assistance programme and human resource development; and
- The International Affairs Division, which does the political work (for example, on sanctions), and other Divisions as appropriate.

Current activities: Traditionally, it has executed a two-pronged approach to South Africa--support for exiles (through the Nassau scholarship schemes and providing some individual scholarships for exiles) and support through the South African Extension Unit (SAEU) in Dar es Salaam, for exiles undertaking distance education courses in the Front Line countries. Since 1987, the Commonwealth Secretariat has given 600 awards under the Nassau (of short and long duration, both university and training) and is currently assisting 3,000 students through the SAEU. Most of these students do English language and maths--basic level up to "O" and "A" levels.

Future focus: There has been an important policy shift within the Commonwealth Secretariat, with greater emphasis on support for trainees inside South Africa and a movement towards working inside the country. For some time, it has organised training programmes for COSATU and, in 1990, it trained about 100 trade unionists. This programme is being undertaken through the Commonwealth Trade Union College (CTUC) in the United Kingdom and Ranche House College, a regional training centre in Harare, Zimbabwe.

In response to a new mandate from Heads of Governments, it has begun to focus on skills-related South African training. This initiative reflects a shift away from providing individual scholarships to looking at key vocational needs in South Africa--for example, central administration, including judicial, economic, legal, and public and security services; local government structures, including all essential services; and technical services, including management of the educational institutions, transport, and communications.

This effort tallies with the Commonwealth Expert Group on Human Resource Development for a Post-apartheid South Africa (set up by foreign ministers), whose first meeting took place in November 1990. The Expert Group is preparing a report for the next meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, to take place in Harare in November 1991 and has commissioned series of detailed research studies as well as consulting with a wide range of South African organisations and institutions.

Sponsoring work experience initiatives has been endorsed by Heads of Government. They attach importance to the newly established Commonwealth network of NGOs, "Skills for South Africa," to provide high-level training and work experience for victims of apartheid. In so doing, they expect to contribute both to the process of change in South Africa and the development of the skills required in a post-apartheid society.

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Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
Development Centre

The Development Centre was created in 1962 as an autonomous body to be the link between the OECD and the nonmember, developing countries. In regard to NGOs, the Centre has always recognised their crucial importance in informing and educating citizens about problems of development, as well as in mobilising resources for and implementing development assistance. It sees a growing number of NGOs active in the field of development and receiving increasing attention, both from political decision-makers and from public opinion.

According to the Centre, a characteristic of these NGOs is that they are able and willing to make small grants, to encourage and develop local initiative, to keep salaries and costs down, and to provide resources that are not tied to purchases from their countries of origin. The aim of the Centre's activity in the NGO area is to foster the exchange of information and promote the coordination of the efforts of NGOs with those of other actors in the field of development, principally aid agencies and decision-makers. It maintains computerised documentary databases on:

- Development research and training institutes, with names, addresses, and descriptions of their postgraduate programmes, other activities, and facilities (the Directory for Africa provides information on 497 development research and training institutes in 46 African countries);

- Ongoing research projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and a selection of countries in Europe, with the following information: name and address of the institute and researcher carrying out the project, financial sponsor, if any; title, starting date, and expected duration of the project; brief project description in everyday language, and keyword analysis (the Register for Africa gives descriptions of 1,109 research projects carried out in those institutes).

- Development NGOs in OECD Member countries. The updated "Directory of Nongovernmental Development Organisations in OECD Member Countries," published in 1990, provides concise information on the structure, aims, development education work, and development activities of 2,542 NGOs in the 24 OECD Member countries. Comprehensive indexes assist the search for information on "who does what and where" in the development field. The Directory aims to facilitate contacts and improve cooperation amongst NGOs themselves and to assist planners and decision-makers in the development field in identifying appropriate sources of aid.

- Environment and development NGOs in OECD Member countries. A new directory is currently being compiled, in cooperation with the Paris-based European delegation of ENDA Tiers Monde, on nongovernmental organisations in OECD Member countries active in environment and development. This work is being prepared as a contribution to the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in June 1992.

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U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Networks: The UNHCR's implementing partner in South Africa is the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African exiles (NCCR). In Europe, UNHCR is also involved in loose consultations with the World Council of Churches, World University Service, and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The mandate of the UNHCR is the protection, assistance, and repatriation of refugees. Since Sharpeville, it has been involved with South African refugees, bolstered during the years by various U.N. resolutions condemning apartheid. It has tried to find third-country resettlement. Where South African refugees have been in neighboring countries--Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe--UNHCR has had agreements with its implementing partners to take care of the refugees in camps where the NGOs provide health and agriculture schemes.

With voluntary repatriation possible, UNHCR has been consulting with the liberation movements and the government for the voluntary return "with safety and dignity" of the South African refugees. The government has agreed "in principle" that the UNHCR shall be involved, but the modalities are yet to be agreed, based on amnesty, the right to choose the final destination, and the UNHCR's right to be present to monitor the process. In other words, UNHCR is trying to reach an agreement to enter South Africa to discharge its statutory responsibilities according to its principles and practices. (The agreement was signed in August 1991.)

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Nordic Programme of Action against Apartheid

While the Nordic countries included in this Handbook--Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden--are listed separately, certain commonalities can be noted that draw them together in their approach to combatting apartheid.

The Nordic Programme of Action Against Apartheid was adopted in 1988 and is a revision of Programmes adopted in 1978 and 1985 resulting from the trade boycott introduced by the Nordic countries against South Africa and Namibia. The objective of the Nordic countries' endeavors is a democratic South Africa with equal rights for all regardless of race.

As to international measures, the Nordic countries pledged, within the framework of the United Nations, to work for mandatory sanctions; towards termination of the occupation of Namibia; towards an effective oil embargo (and air flights and arms); and for increased assistance to the opponents and victims of apartheid, to liberation movements, to Front Line States, and to SADCC cooperation.

As to Nordic measures, the Programme's aim was increased Nordic humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid, including refugees, and increased humanitarian assistance to liberation movements and other opponents of apartheid; increased Nordic assistance to Front Line States and SADCC; intensified cooperation between Nordic countries and SADCC countries; increased information about the situation in southern Africa; and widened contacts with opponents of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia, inter alia, in the field of culture.

At their meeting in Denmark, August 20, 1991, the Foreign Ministers produced a Declaration on the Situation in South Africa, in which they agreed to monitor continuously and closely the situation in South Africa so as to assess when it opens the possibility of a repeal of those sanctions that are still in force in the Nordic countries and confirm their willingness--after the abolition of apartheid--to assist the efforts in South Africa aiming at democratisation and at bridging the enormous economic and social gaps that the apartheid system has contributed in creating.

International Nongovernmental Networks

African-European Institute (AEI)

Networks: Southern Africa section of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and AWEPAA.

The African-European Institute, founded in 1988, seeks to promote economic development, social justice, and peace in all southern Africa, by contributing to a fuller knowledge and better understanding of the issues confronting the region. It aims at strengthening the cooperation between Europe and southern Africa, which it is able to do because of its unique combination of leading NGOs and committed parliamentarians, both in southern Africa and Europe. It mobilises support for SADCC, sponsors campaigns on the refugee situation and the plight of children in southern Africa, organises reconciliation projects designed to bring together South Africans of various backgrounds, and sponsors dialogue projects to discuss future relations in the region and media projects to improve coverage of the conflicts and developments in southern Africa and to support the democratic media within South Africa.

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Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD)

Members: The Aga Khan Foundation Canada, Comite Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Developpement, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action), Groupe d'Aide aux Realisations pour le Developpement (GARD), Help the Aged (U.K.), Hope International (Canada), Inter Pares (Canada), Mani Tese, Manos Unidas, NCOS, NOVIB, Norwegian Refugee Council, Norwegian People's Aid (Norsk Folkhjelp--NPA), OCSD (Canada), Oxfam U.K., SOS Faim, and Stichting Vluchteling (SV--Netherlands Refugee Council).

Current activities: ACORD is a seven-year-old development, not relief, consortium that promotes self-help. It works in African countries where there are no local NGOs to try to help set up local structures with women, peasants, villagers, or with intermediate aid organisations to facilitate the development of structures. It does not try to recreate Northern NGOs.

To ACORD, there are basically three approaches open to Northern NGOs--to work through local structures; to put a representative in the field; or to work through ACORD. It has tended to be engaged in areas that are neglected but where there is rapid social change, as in the period after a war. ACORD came late to southern Africa, which it sees as reflective of the changes in NGOs as issues change from solidarity in the North to operational development in the South.

Its funding comes from about 60 sources and is raised by its members, some of which comes from their governments. ACORD also goes directly to governments and to multilateral sources.

Future focus: ACORD is in a rapid process of decentralising and devolving in Africa. The reasons for using an international NGO are changing. ACORD will become more African--a Pan African, secular organisation capable of working anywhere. Three areas where it can help are technical assistance, policy development, and helping people not to reinvent the wheel.

It is setting up a policy research function to analyse and publish its experiences. One way to share and exchange information is through interchange visits among projects. Some members of its board are looking at South Africa, but it is still debating its SADCC and South Africa role. So far, it has worked in Mozambique and Angola to revitalise peasants in terms of democratic structures.

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Innovations et Reseaux pour Developpement (IRED)

IRED is a global network with many branches, one of which is in Harare. This branch has close contact with many South African NGOs. IRED/Geneva also has many contacts in southern Africa.

Current activities: As a network its target is the empowerment of grassroots and peoples' organisations (more than 1,000 NGOs) from all continents with whom it is in permanent contact and has joint activities. Its three main programmes are: exchanges of people and technology; institutional strengthening (five or six seminars with NGO leaders on the strategies of alternative financing, for example, or manuals from 15 years' experience of donor relations); and communications and information among South-South groups.

Future focus: IRED is in the process of expanding its network. As the political situation changes, it will develop a strategy to involve South Africans in participation in the region. It is planning concrete activities with local partners, now that it is clear it will be able to work there.

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INTERFUND

Networks: INTERFUND is an international fundraising consortium made up of the Norwegian Students and Academics International Assistance Fund (SAIH), IBIS (formerly WUS Solidarity and Development of Denmark), and World University Service of Canada. Principal donors are the governments of Norway, Denmark, and Canada. Networks in the U.K.: Southern Africa Education Group and Inter-Agency Development Group.

Current activities: INTERFUND sponsors:

- South African scholarship-granting agencies supporting black students, trainee health workers, prisoners of conscience, ex-prisoners, and their dependants (however, INTERFUND itself does not directly grant individual bursaries or scholarships);
- Literacy and adult education;
- Research and materials development in the field of alternative education;
- Study groups and bridging courses for black youth;
- Educational and community resource centres;
- Training in financial and administrative skills;
- Media, arts, and cultural education;
- Women's education and development;
- Rural education and development;
- Community health education;
- Paralegal education.

Future focus: In the view of the INTERFUND Management Committee, the existing rationale and goals for INTERFUND remain valid. The focus will continue to be in the areas of education, training, and human resource development. However, in view of changing circumstances in South Africa, this approach should be translated into a more solidly developmental mode: i.e., attention to basic needs; income generation; employment and production concerns; integrated community development, especially in rural and peri-urban areas; and NGO institution building and development skills training. INTERFUND will retain a concern and involvement in the area of human rights programmes.

While the current range of INTERFUND programme interests and commitments is wide, over time this range may be narrowed as further experience is gained and as policy is developed. A review of the INTERFUND project portfolio will be undertaken in 1991.

Current thinking puts much emphasis on the support of "networking," coordination, and rationalisation among South African NGO partners as well as the facilitation of the policy-making process. In relation to government donors, INTERFUND is arguing for consideration of longer-term development funding for community-based programmes, and in particular for a commitment to the NGO development sector in South Africa.

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International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)

The fight against apartheid in South Africa has been the single largest ICFTU programme. The part played by the ICFTU in this struggle has been its emphasis on giving assistance to black workers in South Africa to build strong and democratic trade unions that can play a key role in the liberation struggle and the fight against apartheid.

In 1974, the ICFTU set up its Coordinating Committee on South Africa with the participation of the black and independent trade union movement in South Africa, ICFTU affiliates in industrialised countries, International Trade Secretariats, and the ICFTU African Regional Organisation, to coordinate international trade union solidarity action: to give educational and organisational assistance to African workers in South Africa in their efforts to establish their own trade unions; to discourage immigration to South Africa; and to discourage investment in and promote withdrawal of investment from South Africa.

At that time, in 1974, 45,000 black workers were organised in the black and independent trade union movement in South Africa. The ICFTU began by giving U.S.$ 10,000 for organisational activities to African workers. By 1991, the democratic trade union movement had over two million members and the ICFTU gives over U.S.$ eight million on an annual basis for organisational, education, and legal and relief assistance.

The ICFTU has equally coordinated an international trade union support campaign against apartheid, which has focused on sanctions; it has maintained a list of multinational companies investing in South Africa, which has been used in pressure campaigns on employers; posters have been printed on the consumer boycott; target campaigns have been carried out to put pressure on those banks involved in loans and financial support for the South Africa regime, for example, on the coal embargo, and on the transport of oil to South Africa.

The ICFTU keeps the political and trade union situation in South Africa under constant review. Protests are made to the South African authorities when violations of trade union rights occur and members of the Coordinating Committee are immediately alerted so that coordinated protest action can take place.

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International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)

ICVA has 80 members worldwide, with a large percent of its Executive Committee from the South. ICVA engages in information exchanges, holds conferences, acts as a meeting place and contact point, and attends, participates in, and represents NGOs in other organisations' meetings.

Current activities: It has three working groups:

- Refugees, Displaced Persons, and Migrants. Subgroups of this committee are the African Subgroup and, under it, a Contact Group on Southern Africa;

- Sustainable Development, Environment, and Population; and

- Institutional Development (a new working group).

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International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)
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International Save the Children Alliance (ISCA)

The International Save the Children Alliance is an association of autonomous, nonprofit, nonsectarian, voluntary organisations working through the world for the betterment of children, their families, and their environment. The current scope of activities encompasses development assistance and advocacy for children's rights and is extended through the work of its 22 members--bearing the name of Save the Children or a related designation--to over 90 countries throughout the world. Member organisations are funded through both private donations and public grants.

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League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has three parts: The International Committee of the Red Cross, whose purpose is to intervene in conflict situations and guard the Geneva Convention; the National Societies in each country, whose mandate is disaster preparedness and relief and community development, working as auxiliaries to the public authorities; and The League, which is the international federation of all the societies. The societies are members and expect support. Their mandate is disaster relief and its consequences in conflictual areas and, increasingly, developing their own programmes for support and services to the communities.

The seven principles for the international movement are: humanity, neutrality, impartiality, independence, voluntarism, unity (only one society in each country), and universality. The societies are supposed to target the most needy, the most vulnerable.

When the League receives a request for assistance, it launches an appeal that goes to national societies in developed countries, which, in turn, may wish to approach governments and other donors for support (USAID or the E.C., for example). There are two kinds of appeals: for emergencies and for development. Regarding development, it has launched an appeal to mobilise resources for the Red Cross Society in South Africa. First of all, the League is assisting the Society to change and to adapt to the new situation. Second, it is trying to mobilise resources for it, especially for black community projects in the townships and to help develop structures. The League has gone out of its way to contact the branches and to consult at the grassroots to help them identify needs, design projects, and mobilise resources. It wants to give more practical assistance, to give training workshops to volunteers in the region.

The League is involved in assisting the South African Red Cross Society to change its structure according to an internal review, carried out by the Society itself, to secure equal representation of all members of the society and to develop programmes and services in new sectors responding to the needs of the communities. Through the League, this overall process of change is supported by a number of Red Cross societies, including the Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and British societies.

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League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
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Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

The LWF has 106 member churches worldwide, about 60 percent of which are also members of the WCC. As a network, LWF cooperates with various other networks--nonchurch groups related to countries; also, in the U.N. circle, with UNHCR and the U.N. Committee Against Apartheid. In the research area, it relates to UNCTAD (on economic issues). It is a church organisation that does much secular work. It has departments of Theology and Studies; Mission and Development, which includes Community Development Services (CDS); and World Service.

The Department of World Service is responsible for development in the whole world, even in countries where the church is not present. It spends $120 million worldwide, 50 percent or more of which comes from governments in which Lutheran churches are regarded as the national church. This money is not from individual collections, but from tax money. World Service has programmes in many southern African countries, run in partnership with local churches and sometimes with local governments. WS has a mandate that allows it to go into other countries, not only to run development programmes, but also to assist African refugees and exiles, for example.

The other departments, and particularly CDS, function through ELCSA. CDS supports project requests sent by local churches. The Office for Research and Development Education, which is part of World Service, uses research as an important tool for social transformation. For the situation to change in South Africa, development education is very important in Europe. The programme tries to link what, in people's own countries, is related to racism in South Africa.

Current activities: The South African Youth Programme has since 1982 helped young people to come abroad for education and for exposure to youth movements outside the country. These scholarships (two per year) are completely ecumenical. The Programme on North-South Economic Issues is a worldwide LWF programme whose scholarships (two per year) are available to people to study economics with a special focus on North-South relations.

The Front Line States Training and Study Programme addresses theologically the issues of apartheid and destabilisation in the region through a network of Lutheran churches in southern Africa that give training courses to South Africans from inside as well as exiles (for example, a course on repatriation and resettlement--sharing experiences with Zimbabweans).

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Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

WILPF has 30 national sections worldwide and about 50,000 individual members. Since its role is advocacy, it has had its own programme to combat racism worldwide and, in South Africa, to work for the elimination of apartheid. It is the Secretariat of the NGO Subcommittee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid, and Decolonisation.

It has spent more time on South Africa than any other topic. It organised a conference to make other NGOs aware and to work on public opinion. It joined the anti-apartheid movement and, as a group, launched campaigns--for divestment, for example. It will continue the pressure, even though there are changes in South Africa.

On May 6, 1991, the NGO Subcommittee met to assess the situation. The ANC often asks its assistance in arousing public opinion, disseminating various documents. It has also tried to make South African women more well-known, organising conferences around visiting women. It really responds to requests and cooperates a lot with other organisations.

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Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)
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World Alliance of YMCAs

This organisation has over 90 national associations worldwide, including 25 in Africa (one of which is in South Africa). It associates itself with other organisations like the YWCA, the WCC, ICVA, the Standing Committee on Education and Training for Refugees in Africa, and UNHCR.

Current activities:

- Education. Through its national associations in the southern African region, it offers scholarships for South African exiles.
- Receiving returnees. With the SA YMCA, it offers shelter in its hostels in Soweto to young people who are returning--three-month accommodations (plus repatriation and counselling) to 50 people.

- Human rights. In its advocacy work against apartheid, it is trying to help the SA YMCA to change. It has created an International Task Group on Apartheid, which meets to review its own actions against apartheid. It holds some courses and conferences. The Task Group picks up issues that affect blacks and works in the townships to mobilise and educate them to a future course of action through the YMCA, which works with other organisations. It has physical facilities and is a rallying point. The South African YMCA is part of the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African exiles.

Future focus: It is ambitious for the future of South Africa, in which it wants to help in the resettlement of young people, training and educating them to fit into the new South Africa, with vocational training schools. It wants to reorient the SA YMCA to development tasks, to reeducate the young people to be proud of themselves. It seeks societal change. The Task Group has brought blacks onto the staffs--all the staff in the townships are blacks--working toward a nonracial organisation.

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Secretary for Refugees and Rehabilitation
Mr. LCD (Ranjan) Solomon
Secretary for Justice, Development, and Peace
World Alliance of YMCAs
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Fax. 41 22 738 4015

World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP)

WCOTP is an international confederation of teacher organisations, with 196 member organisations in 124 countries representing over 13 million teachers. The Confederation works for the improvement of the quality of education and defends teachers' human and trade union rights. Effectively, WCOTP gives international expression of teachers' views and strives for the advancement of their status and improvement of their conditions of work.

WCOTP also conducts an ongoing and very extensive programme for development cooperation projects in many developing countries. In the light of this activity programme and that of the defence of teachers' rights, WCOTP was instrumental in the South Africa teacher unity initiative. This initiative led to the launching of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (SADTU) in October 1990.

Since the creation of SADTU, WCOTP is maintaining a programme of moral and financial support for this fledgling organisation. SADTU continues to face a number of difficulties and the maintenance of international solidarity is essential.

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World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP)
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World Council of Churches (WCC)

The aim of the WCC, according to its constitution, is the unity of the church and the assistance of humanity through justice and service. WCC has 317 member churches representing 450 million Protestant Christians. There are five units to which people can write for help:

- Education and renewal, which provides scholarships;

- Churches Medical Commission, which assists churches by giving them training and funding for needs like preventative medicine, clean water, and AIDS information.

- Churches Commission on International Affairs, which is responsible for issues like conflict and disarmament, and has supported meetings and conferences on topics like human rights.

- Commission of Churches Participating in Development, which deals with issues like poverty and the debt issue and emphasizes participatory development.

- Justice and Service, within which is the Commission on Interchurch Aid, Refugees, and World Service (CICARWS). CICARWS holds three Roundtable conferences each year, bringing the SACC to Geneva to meet with church-related donor agencies and South Africans to discuss the political situation and the necessary funding.

In 1969, the member churches established a special discretionary fund. From this, the WCC gave special grants to the racially oppressed and to the liberation movements. The Programme to Combat Racism, the main focus of the Justice and Service Unit since 1983, is the unit that works with the NGOs. In addition, it has programmatic categories, for topics like southern Africa, or indigenous people, or racism in education. It helps groups of the racially oppressed and/or those who assist the racially oppressed. It also sponsors a scholarship programme--a six-month graduate school, with lectures on the world of the WCC--for young South Africans who are brought to Switzerland to learn more about the ecumenical movement.

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Programme to Combat Racism
World Council of Churches
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World University Service (WUS) International

WUS is the secretariat for the 45 international WUS committees. On behalf of its members, it participates in other networks:

- The Standing Committee on Education and Training for Refugees in Africa (for which it is the Secretariat);

- It represents its members in ICVA and other ad hoc NGO committees;

- It has an office in South Africa, which has moved from a project partner to an administrative office and has an advisory board that will become a WUS Committee.

- It does all the fundraising, reporting, and relations with donors.

Current activities:

- Scholarship programme catering for those in exile--1,129 refugees in all spread across 14 countries.

- Programme of assistance for projects in South Africa--community development, women, basic education, legal resources, and bursaries. There are about 40 projects, widely distributed geographically. It works via the Cape Town office, the role of whose advisory body is to help shape its direction. It holds what it calls a Policy Forum--a consultative meeting, funded for the past three years, and held last October in Cape Town. It is an attempt to flesh out priorities and concerns. The Board plays a role in setting up the Forum.

- Repatriation. It has been involved in return programmes in Latin America for ten years. When conditions allow, it provides support and answers transition questions. It is focusing on returnees, especially political prisoners, linking them to NGOs within the country.

Future focus: Externally, the refugee scholarships will be phasing out, although it does not have a time frame and is reexamining the issue. While there will still be a need for scholarships, the form will change to a greater emphasis on short-term courses to increase employability for people going back.

Internally, it is difficult to project into the future, since it is a time of change for partners, who are examining their priorities in the light of the board's recommendations. WUS will show a greater concern for skills transferred to the black community and more relevant basic education programmes. In addition, increasing self-sustainability, urban/rural bias, and gender questions are all issues it is discussing.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF NGOS, COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY

BELGIUM

Belgian Government

Ministry of Development Cooperation

While the Belgian Government does provide large funding for Belgian NGOs in general, it has not co-financed NGOs in South Africa because it can only accept proposals in relation to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) guidelines. Projects in South Africa have not been eligible as official development assistance (ODA).

The Belgian government is reviewing new DAC principles on ODA reporting. If its bilateral policy toward South Africa should change, its Embassy's role in Pretoria could include giving advice about the funding of NGO projects. The Government has not thus far provided funds for allocation to its embassies in other parts of Africa. A policy for embassies to manage funds locally for small projects is under discussion.

The Government has provided co-financing for projects to assist South African refugees outside the country and it does have a budget line for NGOs to help them participate in South Africa-related meetings and conferences.

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National Federations for Development Cooperation

There are two such bodies in Belgium: the National Committee for Development Cooperation (NCOS) is the Flemish-speaking one and the Centre National du Cooperation au Developpement (CNCD) is French-speaking.

National Committee for Development Cooperation (NCOS)

Networks: ACORD, Eurostep, Action Committee on Southern Africa (ACZA), and the Culture and Democracy Working Group.

Current activities: NCOS is constituted by its members; it in turn is a constituting member of other groups. Its membership is made up of about 30 NGOs and about 300 local groups from every Flemish village. NCOS was established to run the "11 11 11 Campaign:" On November 11, at 11 A.M. the Armistice was declared. The veterans won their peace in WWI; the struggle now is to attain peace in North-South relations. In order to attain better relations with the Third World, NCOS works to educate the Flemish people; to exert political pressure; and to fundraise to translate the feelings of solidarity into funding projects. It does this as a unity, with the money being divided among its NGOs. Its two arms are the "animation" arm, which raises the money, and the project arm, which decides how to spend it.

NCOS spends 170 million Belgian francs per year (over five million dollars). Of that amount, 115 million, multiplied by four with Belgian government co-financing, can be spent in the Third World (except in South Africa). Sixty per cent of its funding goes to its member organisations and 40 percent directly to partners in the South. That amount, in turn, is divided into 40 percent for Africa; 30 percent for Asia; and 30 percent for Latin America. The way NCOS provides support depends upon its historical links with various countries; for example, Zaire, Burundi, and Tanzania are important. SADCC is also on the list, as are Angola and Mozambique. NCOS has funded projects in South Africa directly through Kagiso Trust and some through the ANC.

The NCOS role is not only financial, but also political, its political lobbying based on what its South African partners tell it. Its anti-apartheid committee, the Action Committee on Southern Africa (AKZA) based in Louvain, forms part of the Culture and Democracy Working Group.

Future focus: AKZA and other lobbying groups are looking ahead to the role that South Africa could play in economic development in the SADCC countries.

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National Committee for Development Cooperation (NCOS)
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Centre National du Cooperation au Developpement (CNCD)

Networks: Eurostep.

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Quai du Commerce 9
Brussels 1000
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The two Belgian members of CIDSE

Entraide et Fraternite is the French-speaking member of CIDSE, while Broederlijk Delen is the Flemish-speaking one. Both organisations' names mean, roughly, "Brotherly Sharing."

Entraide et Fraternite

Networks: CIDSE

Current activities: Entraide et Fraternite (E&F) was formed in 1961 to take charge of the Lenten Appeal. With thirty years of professional background, it has two major objectives: to provide church service in the field of development and to act as an NGO. Its total budget (which is 0.5 percent of the CIDSE budget) is 100 million Belgian francs. Of that, 75 percent goes to development projects in the Third World or to international groups in Europe; 20 percent goes to development education; and five percent to administration. It puts a high priority on education as an activity.

In South Africa, it supports groups like churches and trade unions, spending about 10-30,000 rand per project. Priorities are for nonformal education for adults, training programmes, collective initiatives, support groups, and women's groups. Entraide et Fraternite tries to be flexible as a funding agency, by giving answers to requests from its local partners in two-to-three months. The three project commissions meet three times a year, but it is also possible for them to take decisions in an emergency.

In addition it supports local activities with churches, sponsored by Belgian Bishops, with whom they consult on South African activities.

Future focus: E&F is interested in the role of the churches in the future of South Africa in relation with NGOs and a new government. It questions what will happen next and referred to three recent workshops within the Catholic church, held by the SACBC in South Africa.

Southern Africa Relations
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Broederlijk Delen

Networks: CIDSE, Caritas-Belgium, Action Committee on Southern Africa (AKZA), Flemish Anti-Apartheid Committee (VAAK), and Christian Working Group for South Africa.

Current activities: Broederlijk Delen (BD) has several objectives related to South Africa: One is to support projects in the country, some of which are related to the SACBC, but some of which are not; second, and equally, to make the public aware of the South African situation. There has, historically, been a linkage between Flemish and Afrikaners, especially through their language and cultural agreements throughout history. In the 1930s, Flemish nationalists sent aid to the white poor people in South Africa.

The two major groups with which it cooperates are AKZA (the Action Committee on Southern Africa) and VAAK (the Flemish Anti-Apartheid Committee). On December 1, 1990, a conference called "Christians for a New South Africa," brought together, for the first time, most Christians, unions, churches, and politicians. It was organised by CWZA (Christian Workgroup for South Africa), in conjunction with AKZA and VAAK. BD is a major member of this grouping.

It is part of the Lenten Campaign of the Bishops Conference, during which it has 40 days to raise money for projects. Its staff consists of ten people in its project department; 50 in its education department; some in administration; four national staff; and some in the provinces. It participates in television programming, by providing knowledge and expertise about the Third World. It has great support from the youth movements and the theme of its 1990 education programme was "Youth."

Future focus: One of the short-term consequences of change is the shift from protest to development. BD is following the change of direction, but the major influence in its thinking is listening to its South African partners and then responding. It emphasizes the constant, "ultimate voice" of the South African partners. This listening is done at different levels--through a steady stream of visitors; in the umbrella organisations, with a constant flow of information among groups; and discussion on other levels as well, with other NGOs.

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Things are always changing with NGOs in South Africa. Change is a slow process. Some of its partners are going through reassessment. Its projects will be in line with CIDSE policy, supporting South Africa-based organisations and conscientisation organisations. Its emphasis might change a bit, as it looks toward new developments. These are being discussed at the CIDSE level with South African partners.

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Other Development NGOS

Fund for Development Cooperation (FOS)

Networks: SANAM, NCOS, Christian Working Group on Southern Africa, and the European Research Office.

Current activities: FOS combines solidarity activities with project development, in countries like Nicaragua, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Its progressive bias encourages it to work in certain countries (for example, Zimbabwe and Mozambique) as they shift from liberation to development. It became involved in South Africa in 1985-86.

When the ESP for Victims of Apartheid developed, FOS supported the partners logistically in Europe, helping them to secure funding. It also started helping organisations with their administration in South Africa, introducing them to the E.C. guidelines. The European Research Office (ERO) was formed at FOS in 1978 as an intermediary to assist the South African partners to understand E.C. directives, policy processes, and instruments. The ERO identifies opportunities for intervening in the process on behalf of the three South African partners.

FOS tries to mobilise support for more grassroots development as well as at the middle level, with university outreach groups and advice offices. It helps strengthen regional structures to draw up regional development schemes. It works in developing smallscale industry and in rural development, assisting small farmers. It uses, as a technical resource, a person stationed in Zimbabwe to help the project holders in South Africa.

The Christian Working Group on South Africa was set up to make sure that elements in South Africa are introduced in Belgium. Participants are from Catholic congregations, as well as ecumenical, and the Commission for Justice and Peace. The Flemish Religious Group on Ethical Banking raised the money for FOS to do its work. It held a Christian Day for a New South Africa to give Catholic congregations ideas about how to assist in the areas of education, health, and eventually agriculture.

Future focus: FOS and its partners are moving from empowering structures that oppose the government to development processes. Even a new government will have difficulty implementing reforms. People in Europe and in South Africa have too high expectations about the South African economy. FOS believes it is not so strong as people think and that a new South African government will not be able to redefine the economy in the way that it wants.

While education in Europe has been important, there is now space for additional assistance, but it is not clear how to intervene and to work with NGOs having diverse skills. FOS feels strongly about radical change in South Africa and about continued assistance to the dynamics that will redistribute wealth in South Africa.

FOS has tried to get the South African progressive church community to interface with churches in Belgium. Education seems to be the most natural way to do this. It would like to understand more clearly the needs in education in South Africa, so as to formulate support in Belgium--for technikons, for example, or teacher colleges. In the development budget, there is a line to send volunteer teachers to developing countries for short periods.

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Fund for Development Cooperation (FOS)
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Oxfam-Belgique

Networks: SANAM, NCOS, ACORD, Eurostep, and Europeans Against Apartheid.

Current activities: Oxfam-Belgique provides three kinds of support for South Africa. First, as an NGO in the ESP and a member of SANAM, it is allocated to specific projects. Over four years, it has spent 100 million Belgian francs--three million dollars--in the cultural sector (arts, academics, cultural centres, writers' associations, schools, and alternative book publishing).

Second, it provides support through its own small South Africa fund, where it makes direct contact with its South Africa partners and is able to fund two or three small projects in different development sectors amounting to about 500,000 BF. Oxfam-Belgique raises its private money through its Southern Africa Campaign. It enjoys strong support for its Third World shops. Third, it assists South Africa through its projects in other countries with South African refugees--for example, in Zambia and Tanzania--for which it does receive co-financing. It has always had good links with the liberation movements and is supporting the ANC office in Belgium with financial and technical assistance.

It ran a special campaign for the ANC office in collaboration with Europeans Against Apartheid. This group, which is oriented toward European institutions, is made up of 20 volunteers working out of their own organisations. A special working group decided to launch a campaign to support the ANC in South Africa, through a Fund for A Free South Africa.

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Other Agencies

International Association for Cooperation and Development in Southern Africa (ACODA)

The Association hopes to promote cooperation between Europe and southern Africa. First, there is a need to create a "base camp" for development and reconstruction to give the region the maximum chance to grow. Second, southern Africa is the best situated region to meet the success of development. Third, the presence of South Africa provides a possible engine for development. There are many training possibilities preparing for the day normalisation with come.

ACODA's first mission is to improve the flow of investment. Its strategy is to identify needs in southern Africa. Its second objective is to encourage entrepreneurs and joint ventures with medium-sized companies in Europe. Third, it will engage in education and training activities. It is trying to create links between South African organisations and homologues in Europe.

It sponsors a Study Group for Southern Africa, to which it invites guests to express their opinions before members of Parliament. While not a funding body, ACODA might co-finance a project in education and training. It is people from middle-management who will rebuild the economy. ACODA does not make politics, but brings people together.

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Service de Cooperation Missionaire au Developpement (COMIDE)

Current activities: COMIDE is a missionary organisation whose aim is to help missionaries prepare development projects. It sponsors about 200 projects worldwide. In 1989, it spent over 510 million Belgian francs (about 17 million dollars).

While it currently has Salesian missions in South Africa, it cannot, at this time, work in South Africa for two reasons: One, it helps only the poorest groups in the world; second, it works with the Belgian Government through co-financing.

Future focus: Its attitude towards working in South Africa may change as the E.C. decides to change its attitude towards boycotts against South Africa.

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DENMARK

Danish Government

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

Ever since the mid-1960s, Danish aid has had a special "apartheid appropriation" in the budget to combat apartheid. This assistance has slowly increased since the first days and now is at 80 million DKK or 12 million dollars. The basis of this aid was the U.N. resolutions in the mid-1960s, asking the international community to render assistance to the victims of apartheid. Since the Ministry could not carry out the assistance, it used NGOs with the contacts and the experience in southern Africa.

Three Danish NGOs--LO, Danchurchaid, and WUS-Solidarity and Development--have handled 95 percent of assistance channeled through Danish organisations. This, however, is only part of the total aid (roughly 60 percent), the rest going through international organisations like the U.N. and IDAF.

Twice a year, it calls in applications for the "apartheid appropriation," which it discusses with an Apartheid Committee of experts from the private sector. This year, for the first time, the Danish Embassy in Pretoria has received some discretionary funds to spend (up to $1,500) on local projects.

In the past, the Ministry has supported the ANC centres in Tanzania through Danchurchaid. This year, the MFA decided to take up direct cooperation with the ANC and, for the first time, the ANC has its own item in the budget. The Ministry has negotiated the programme sectors--job creation, women, the democratisation process, rural development--with the ANC, and has turned to IBIS (formerly WUS-Solidarity and Aid) as the implementor.

The Ministry is represented on the E.C. Experts Group on Positive Measures, which consists of a member from each member country and meets three or four times a year in an advisory capacity.

The Ministry is well aware that times are changing and there will be less need and demand for assistance in the juridical and humanitarian area and increasing demand for all kinds of educational programmes. It sees the transition to development and education happening gradually. It still retains a percent of the budget for legal and humanitarian aid. The Ministry expects the process to take place over a period of time and, while there will be no sudden cuts, the aim of the development assistance will change.

The majority in the Danish Parliament has designed a special plan for a phased lifting of comprehensive Danish sanctions against South Africa. When substantial progess has been made towards the establishment of a new constitutional order in South Africa, the apartheid appropriation will be transformed into a transitional development programme.

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Trade Union-Related Organisations

Arbejderbevaegelsens Internationale Forum (AIF)
Labour Movement International Forum

Networks: Its members, the Danish Network for South Africa, and the Danish Youth Council.

Current activities: AIF's two aims related to South Africa are to raise solidarity funds within the labour movement and to raise awareness of international issues (including apartheid) through an information programme. It concentrates on awareness-raising within the Danish public, believing that people need to understand the reasons why sanctions should not be lifted until political apartheid has been abolished. An example of its activities in this area was a conference it sponsored on developments in southern Africa called "Out of the Shadow of Apartheid," with speakers from South Africa.

AIF's political work includes preparing an analysis of what will happen in the southern African region after the abolition of apartheid. It is collecting funds this year and next from federations, local trade unions, and individuals to support the ANC--its Constitutional Committee, for example--now that the ANC has evolved from an underground organisation to a political force

Future focus: It is discussing training with a small ANC group that is coming to Denmark in such areas as local and public administration and building branches of popular organisations. This initiative may develop into a seminar in cooperation with the larger community; if successful, it might sponsor a larger training effort in South Africa.

It is difficult for AIF to determine its direction in the long term. It might continue assisting building social organisations, like tenant organisations and cooperatives. Its focus will also be on helping to removing political apartheid, and then social and economic apartheid. This process will take a long time and AIF will continue to support forces working for social justice.

Mr. Peter Palshoj
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LO/FTF Council (LO: Landsorganisationen i Danmark--The Danish Federation of Trade Unions; FTF: Funktionaerernes og Tjenestemaendenes Faellesraad--Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Federation)
Danish Trade Union Council for International Development Cooperation

Networks: In Denmark: LO/FTF Apartheid Committee with representatives from LO, FTF, and their affiliates, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Apartheid Appropriation Committee, Project Group concerning support to the ANC (WUS, Danchurchaid, Danish Association for International Cooperation, Danish Youth Association, and LO/FTF Council); abroad: ICFTU, International Trade Secretariats, as well as Nordic-Dutch trade union cooperation with COSATU.

Current activities: The two trade union centres--the LO and the FTF--established the Council for International Development Cooperation in 1987 in order to strengthen links with trade unions in developing countries and South Africa and to coordinate activities. Priority is given to educational activities within the trade unions.

With South Africa, there are three channels: the ICFTU; the International Trade Secretariats; and COSATU. The ICFTU has a Coordinating Committee on southern Africa, which meets twice a year to discuss the political and trade union situation in South Africa and to present projects. The Nordic/Dutch trade union movement has a direct cooperation with COSATU.

In South Africa, the Council supports two federations--COSATU and NACTU--as well as a number of unions, and some service organisations. The support has hitherto been given especially for legal aid, humanitarian assistance, and education. In addition, LO/FTF has supported organising, education, health and safety, and campaigns.

Future focus: The Council hopes that the situation in South Africa in the near future will have changed in such a substantial way that it will not be necessary to continue funding legal aid and humanitarian assistance. In that case, the Council would concentrate on education as a priority--training of shop stewards, women workers, and trade union leaders--and on health and safety.

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Development Agencies

IBIS

Networks: INTERFUND, the Danish Network for South Africa, Eurostep, and SANAM

Current activities: In the fall of 1991 by vote of an extraordinary general assembly, WUS-Solidarity and Aid changed its name to IBIS. It also decided to leave its membership in WUS International, as of December 31, 1991.

Until now, all its assistance to South Africa, which comes from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs apartheid appropriation, has been channeled through INTERFUND for education and training programmes. IBIS is involved in about 50 of INTERFUND's projects.

Future focus: In a new policy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decided to cooperate directly with the ANC in South Africa, with IBIS as the Danish agency to assist in the administration and implementation of the projects. Thus, there will continue to be INTERFUND projects in South Africa as well as the new ANC projects.

The amount allocated to these ANC projects, which is 15 million kronor, will probably increase. When the apartheid system has gone (although not the effects), IBIS will undertake development projects. This partnership with the ANC is the beginning of a process and an experiment. The funds will go for education and training, as in the past with INTERFUND projects, but also to institution building, conferences, administration, research, publications. Programme sectors include:

- Rural women's development (preschools, bridging);
- Training of black information systems professionals;
- Training in programme development;
- Community and citizen education.

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Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke (MS)
Danish Association for International Cooperation

Networks: Eurostep, Danish Network for South Africa, Apartheid Appropriation Committee.

Current activities: In general, one of the primary occupations of MS is to field volunteers. There are 300-400 worldwide, 250 of which are in the Front Line States. Besides volunteers, it has a programme of youth exchange, with work camps in Denmark and internationally. The information department publishes books, magazines for grown-ups and school children, and runs meetings. When volunteers return, they are expected to work in the Danish society for the Third World.

As to South Africa specifically, the main thrust of the anti-apartheid movement in Denmark started in 1978 when MS arranged a meeting attended among others by Oliver Tambo and the Danish prime minister, which launched a massive campaign. In 1981, MS gathered together all South Africa-related organisations to discuss cooperation. The result was the Danish Liaison Committee for South Africa, a loose network that met six-to-eight times a year for information exchange. This flexible grouping has lobbied, produced publications, arranged tours for the ANC Cultural Office, and supported the ANC office in Denmark.

In the spring of 1991, the group decided, because of the changes in South Africa, to make other arrangements. Now called the Danish Network for South Africa, it will meet once a year, but send out mailings frequently. It consists of two subcommittees: Projects, of which the Secretariat is IBIS (formerly, WUS Denmark), concentrating on cooperation in projects in South Africa; and Information, of which LSA is the Secretariat, preparing a pamphlet on Danish aid and the future of South Africa. They are just in the phase of transforming these organisations and they are all thinking ahead.

Future focus: MS hopes to start its cooperation of youth exchange in South Africa. MS has begun working in South Africa with the Danish Centre for Human Rights in a project that will relate to rural districts. MS does not expect to cooperate in many projects in South Africa. Its main aim is to inform Danish people about developments in the country.

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Solidarity Agencies

Dansk Ungdoms Faellesraad (DUF)
Danish Youth Council

Networks: It itself is a network (an umbrella of 69 member organisations), the Danish Network for South Africa, Apartheid Appropriation Committee, and Nordic-SADCC Youth Cooperation.

Current activities: DUF's membership includes almost all the children and youth groups in Denmark--political youth parties, scouts, solidarity, religious, and sports groups. It has three main departments: national (education, housing, employment, environment); international (mostly Europe and the U.N.); and Third World. DUF administers the football and lottery pools profit to children and youth organisations in Denmark with responsibility to the Ministry for Cultural Affairs.

As to South Africa, it has for several years supported the anti-apartheid youth movement through the ANC Youth League (formerly, SAYCO). This support has been through solidarity rather than projects--information campaigns in Denmark and close contact.

Future focus: DUF has come up with two ways to work with South Africa: supporting local children and youth organisations based on a democratic and nonracial foundation and supporting work for dialogue between the different groups of youth organisations--political and nonpolitical.

First, while it will continue its solidarity activities, it recognises as a fundamental need supporting South African youth organisations at the local level to organise young people and to develop activities. The theme of DUF's work with South Africa is "Democracy and Development." Secondly, at the ANC Youth League Congress, which will take place in December 1991, it will discuss setting up a Youth Front. As an umbrella organisation, DUF is interested in supporting the development of peace and dialogue among the youth of South Africa.

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Landskomiteen SydAfrika-Aktion (LSA)
Danish National Committee South Africa-Action

Networks: Liaison Group of National Anti-Apartheid Movements in the Countries of the European Community, Nordic Meeting of Anti-Apartheid Movements, Danish Network for Southern Africa, WCC Programme to Combat Racism, and the U.N. Centre against Apartheid.

Current activities: The Danish National Committee South Africa-Action is an umbrella organisation that began in 1978, when trade unions, political bodies, and aid organisations came together on the issue of sanctions. LSA has worked mainly in Denmark on information and lobbying. It has a good cooperative relationship with Parliament and has used the boycott campaigns to highlight the situation in South Africa. It has also, for many years, collected money for its Mandela Foundation in Denmark to give money to various projects, like the ANC and COSATU.

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Future focus: Now LSA is moving from traditional anti-apartheid work to a solidarity organisation. It believes information will be very important, because reforms after a democratic election in South Africa will still need international support. Having been the main lobbying group in Denmark, it will move, when sanctions are lifted, into new areas of work, for which it has already started to plan.

The first is in the area of information. It hopes to create a Documentation Centre on South Africa. The second is in the area of aid, not building up a big project organisation, but assisting small projects through the Mandela Foundation. It has identified the ANC's Pietermaritzburg office as the contact bureau to find good democratic projects.

LSA's interest is in supporting people's projects--organisations connected to the democratic movement that are locally-based, like community centres,youth clubs, preschools--in the Natal/Midland area. It will cooperate with Danish trade unions and other NGOs and will continue to distribute information to the media and others.

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Church Agencies

Folkekirkens Nodhjaelp
Danchurchaid

Networks: WCC, LWF, Aprodev, SANAM, Danish Network for South Africa, African-European Institute, Apartheid Appropriation Committee, and Nordic-SADCC Church Cooperation.

Current activities: Danchurchaid has supported humanitarian aid rather than development programmes. Its basic partners in South Africa are churches, especially SACC, and it supports SACC's standing programmes, such as the Dependants' Conference (prisoners' families), bursaries, and legal aid. It has also supported the democratisation process in South Africa through dialogue initiatives, as well as counselling, education programmes, land issues, regional councils of churches, repatriation, and general administration. It has participated in the ESP.

Danchurchaid also emphasises keeping donors, decision-makers, and the Danish public in general well informed about developments in South Africa and about the opinions of the churches. Most recently, Danchurchaid was the organiser of a visit to South Africa by five leading Danish parliamentarians in September 1991.

Future focus: Danchurchaid will concentrate on democratisation and education as its main areas. It will try to play a constructive role in helping the South African churches move from resistance to development. It would like to support development efforts, but is awaiting the way South African NGOs (especially the churches) approach the development process and what role the government will play. It is aware that the special sources of funds for South Africa will change.

In a partnership with the Federation of Christian Councils of Eastern and Southern Africa (FOCCESA), Danchurchaid is involved in a church network between Nordic countries and SADCC (including South Africa). The aim of this new church cooperation is to provide a forum for the churches in the North and the South to exchange visits and to develop human resources on a more equal basis.

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Det Okumeniske Faellesraad i Danmark
Danish Ecumenical Council and its Subcommittee,
Kirkernes Race program
Programme to Combat Racism

Networks: WCC, the Congress of European Churches (CEC), the Nordic Ecumenical Council, Nordic-SADCC Church Network

Current activities: The Kirkernes Race Programme, the action arm in the Ecumenical Council on South Africa, is involved in three fields of information and documentation. The first has been an attempt to provide information on the theological discussion about apartheid. It has translated the Kairos Document and the following commentary and published, in connection with Danchurchaid, "On the Road to Damascus." It has also tried to feed the Danish congregations with liturgical inspiration from the African scenes, which are also to be used in solidarity church services.

Second, apart from the theological documentation, the Subcommittee has provided factual information on the investment policy of Danish corporations in South Africa. Third, the Subcommittee produces a newsletter on general political developments in South Africa. It is very active, with an impressive list of South Africa publications. It feeds recommendations on South Africa to the Executive Council on protest actions and solidarity campaigns.

Future focus: The Subcommittee wishes to deepen the contacts and exchange of theological insight and liturgical tradition with black communities in South Africa and to make the contacts more widespread on a congregational, local level (partner congregations, for example). It is, for that purpose, cooperating among the Nordic countries with SADCC countries on a cultural and theological church-life level with local councils and through them to the local congregations. Because it does not channel money, it believes that it can focus on the spiritual exchange between the two countries.

From the experience it has had, the Subcommittee will probably focus on racism in Denmark. This does not mean that it will pull out of its cooperation in South Africa, but make will make its experience useful in its own context.

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Human Rights Groups

Danish Centre of Human Rights

Networks: U.N. Centre for Human Rights, Nordic Human Rights Institutes, the Dutch Human Rights Institute, the Council of Europe, and the European NGO community.

Current activities: A principal interest of the Centre of Human Rights is in linking development aid and human rights. It has worked to strengthen and emphasise the human rights area on the political agenda in Denmark. The Centre not only has academic capabilities, but also has a large information and documentation section. For example, it publishes a yearbook, called "Human Rights in Developing Countries," in cooperation with all the human rights institutes in the Nordic countries and the Netherlands. It is an assessment of human rights developments in countries that receive development aid, not to document the abuses, but to find out what are the developments in economic, social, and political rights.

The Centre is currently undertaking an integrated human rights training programme in Botswana. It is also working in Poland to strengthen the NGO structures and, if legal training is needed, it will also do that. It runs courses on the role of the NGO in a democratic society (how it acts vis a vis the government, for example) and is publishing a book on the role of NGOs in Zimbabwe and Botswana.

Its project with MS in conjunction with human rights organisations in South Africa is a manifestation of its interest in development and human rights. On a broader scale, it will start human rights training courses, assisting with commodities like books and computers, to establish an NGO network for human rights institutions to support grassroots lawyers so they can get out to the rural areas.

Future focus: South Africa is the area upon which the Centre will focus. It is moving into specific NGO projects, to integrate the human rights aspect into their initiatives, which provides an interesting link with some of the more traditional NGOs.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

German Government

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation
Bundesministerium fur wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (BMZ)

Cooperation between South Africa and the BMZ takes place through development assistance via the E.C., the NGOs, and the Embassy. Different divisions within the BMZ support and are responsible for various NGO sectors: church agencies (Development Cooperation with Churches); political foundations (Promotion of Social/Political Education in Development and Promotion of Social Infrastructure in LDCs); Volunteer Service; Promotion of Private German Carriers in Developing Countries; and Refugees.

The Southern Africa Division is responsible for bilateral official aid in southern Africa and for policy advice on development cooperation in sub-Saharan Africa. In order to help formulate policy, NGOs can contribute to information about what is happening in the region.

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Auswartiges Amt

There are two links of assistance: through a bilateral programme for southern Africa and through NGOs.

The scholarship programme through NGOs includes: undergraduate and postgraduate sur place university scholarships; bridging programmes; science education; social/political education (through the political foundations); and management training in Germany for junior black managers.

The Ministry's programme attempts to address the deficits in education for the disadvantaged. Given the political developments in South Africa, a normal development aid programme could come at some future stage; in the meantime, the Ministry will continue assistance to the disfavoured.

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Protestant Agencies

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Kirchlicher Entwicklungsdienst (AG KED)
The Association of the Churches' Development Service

The AG KED, which is not a legal entity, provides a coordination service for the Protestant development agencies, but does not itself respond to applications. It is an umbrella organisation with five members (not all of which are involved in South African development): Brot fur die Welt (Bread for the World) (BfdW), which is within the Diakonische Werk; Churches' Development Service (KED); Dienste in Ubersee (Service Overseas) (DU); Evangelische Zentralstelle fur Entwicklungshilfe e.V. (Protestant Central Agency for Development Aid) (EZE); and the Protestant Association of World Mission (EMW).

At a monthly meeting, executive directors of the five members discuss policy issues. It is a mechanism of exchange now, but originated as a body to distribute applications according to mandate. The five members have different sources of income, different mandates, and different histories.

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Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland (EKD) South Africa Commission

The South Africa Commission includes all the Protestant organisations involved in South Africa-related initiatives within the Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland (EKD), which is the umbrella for all the Protestant churches in Germany.

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Brot fur die Welt (BfdW)
Bread for the World

Networks: Ecumenical member of the Standing Committee of NGOs, Aprodev, and WCC and Lutheran World Federation through AG KED.

Current activities: BfdW does not formulate policy towards South Africa nor run the projects, which are mainly--but not exclusively--with churches. It is up to the partners to formulate programmes that BfdW finances. Its main partner is SACC, which is undergoing a change and restructuring its focus to emphasise development.

In the last years, BfdW has been active mainly in three areas:

- "Survival" aid or emergency relief in all its aspects, not only food and clothes but also housing, legal aid, etc. SACC runs many funds that are directed towards these needs;

- Education in all its forms, but especially for neglected black South Africans who were unable to receive proper school education;

- Job creation, mostly through church projects.

Future focus: Because of the conditions in South Africa, true development has not been possible so far. BfdW will adjust its priorities to development and education, in the belief that this vast task is the direction to follow. Its programmes will likely take place in the homelands, with an emphasis on agriculture and rural development.

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Evangelische Zentralstelle fur Entwicklungshilfe e.V. (EZE)
Protestant Association for Cooperation in Development

Networks: In the ecumenical family, it is cooperating with WCC and Lutheran World Federation in Geneva. It works in a loose network with ICCO, Christian Aid, Danchurchaid, and Bread for the World on a project level, and is represented on the E.C. level through Aprodev. It also has close working relations with Misereor.

EZE was founded in 1962, when the public grew conscious of Third World development needs and the government decided to support Catholic and Protestant churches with funding development projects and programmes of their overseas (Church) partners. EZE's administrative budget is funded by the Evangelical Church of Germany (EKD). The EKD (composed of the various Churches in the states) contributes two-to-five percent of its annual budget to development. Thus, the Church has--apart from the contributions of the congregations--its own fund from church tax money. EZE has access to those funds, too (i.e., it is not dependent on Government funds).

EZE shares information on and refers applications to relevant colleagues, if not congruent with its mandate. EZE acts only on request and the responsibility for implementation lies with the partners. It is working towards a democratic, nonracial, just, participatory society, through projects that dismantle apartheid and do not support the regime. It wants to support self-help initiatives, but knows that is very hard in the repressive framework with underdistribution of resources.

Current activities:

- Education and training. This category includes nonformal education in awareness, leadership, community development, literacy, practical skills, models of alternative education, and career guidance and counselling. On the formal side, it funds nonracial private schools, bursaries for secondary schools, and teacher and technical training.

- Organisational development. A fairly new area, these programmes support management training and planning capacity.

- Community development. These programmes stress human development, not physical structures, and support alternative forms of government, like civic associations and street committees, as well as income generating and smallscale enterprises.

- Legal aid. A new area for EZE, it believes it can make a contribution to the future though supporting advice centres, legal aid, democratic alternatives, and challenging apartheid laws.

- Advocacy programmes within Germany. As part of the South Africa Commission of the EKD, it advises the decision-making board of the Protestant church in Germany on issues like sanctions.

Future focus:

- Economic alternatives;
- Low-cost housing;
- Developing democratic alternatives for the future;
- Women's and gender issues;
- Rural development.

EZE, while basically a funder, sees a growing responsibility also to take part politically. Generally, it is moving towards policy dialogue between Europe and overseas, to provide information on the political situation, views on official development aid, the E.C., how it interprets the effects of economic policy developments of the North towards the South, and how to influence political decisions within Germany. It would like to enter into long-term dialogue with its South African partners.

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The Protestant Association of World Missions (EMW)

The EMW is an umbrella society for all (about 50) of the evangelical mission societies. Two of its members are Berliner Missionswerk and the Evangelical Lutheran Mission (ELM), which are the two major partners of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, known as ELCSA, established in South Africa in 1975.

Berliner Missionswerk

Networks: EMW, AG KED, and the Lutheran World Federation.

Current activities: The Department for World Mission of the Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg (Berliner Missionswerk) cooperates in South Africa with ELCSA and the SACC and has connections with the black labour unions. Thus, it does not operate as an individual mission in South Africa, but as part of a network of established organisations. ELCSA is also its main partner in the southern African region and in Asia.

It gives, not direct aid, but financial and personnel assistance to:

- The Mozambican refugees in the Northern Transvaal;

- Repatriation to refugees indirectly through its partners by financing church centres to be used by homecomers;

- Trade unions;

- Partners for scholarships in the country and abroad, concentrating on administrative and financial training as priorities;

- Linkages with the churches within Germany.

Future focus: The Department for World Mission is still assessing its plans and consulting with its partners.

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Evangelical Lutheran Mission in Lower Saxony (ELM)

Networks: EMW and AKZMD/VELKD.

Current activities: ELM works in the southern part of Africa--South Africa, Swaziland, Malawi, and Botswana, and has contacts with Mozambique. In South Africa, it has a partnership-relation to ELCSA and ELCSA (Natal/Transvaal) and a working relationship exists with ELCSA (Cape). If the partner churches express needs, ELM responds in two ways--through providing expert personnel and/or financial support.

The personnel that it sends--pastors, doctors, nurses, teachers--works at the grassroots and tries to bring over from Europe a sense of communion. ELM endeavours to establish a North-South brotherhood linked to both black and white people. The financial support includes a lump grant to ELCSA, but also support to certain projects.

Future focus: Its aim is to help churches to become more indigenous and more independent. It strives to deepen the interrelationship between different Lutheran churches in the region.

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Catholic Agencies

The main Catholic aid and development organisations in Germany and their division of labour are: Caritas, which concentrates on emergency aid work; Misereor, which concentrates on development; Missio, whose focus is pastoral and religious mission work; AGEH, a volunteer service; Pontifical Association of Holy Childhood (PMK), which supports children-related pastoral and developmental programmes; and Bischofliche Aktion Adveniat, which concentrates on pastoral and mission work in Latin America. There is a continuous cooperation between these organisations also with regard to specific programmes and projects.

Misereor: "The German Catholic Bishops' Organisation for Development Cooperation"

Networks: CIDSE, Euro-CIDSE, and Standing Committee of NGOs.

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Current activities: Misereor/Katholische Zentralstelle fur Entwicklungshilfe e.V. (KZE) are handling funds from the Catholic Church, the German Government, and the European Community for development cooperation. They support initiatives coming from the poor themselves or from intermediaries, who are close to them, with the aim of bringing about a permanent and lasting improvement of the situation of the poor through contributing to the removal of the underlying causes of poverty and to help people help themselves. Therefore, the programme for South Africa includes:

- Assistance to victims of apartheid through support of formal and nonformal training and education, legal aid, etc.;
- Leadership training for youth, self-help associations, community organisations, trade unions, etc.;
- Promotion of social justice, human rights, Church and Work relations;
- Promotion of specific target groups, i.e., women, youth, squatter communities, migrants;
- Rural development and income generating projects, as well as cooperative initiatives;
- Specific projects with urban poor, e.g., community development, housing;
- South-South dialogue to break the isolation of South African citizens to enable them to get in contact with other marginalised people from whom they can learn.

Future focus: Misereor, being a "Campaign against hunger and disease in the world," aims to help the most marginalised people to make the best use of their own abilities and resources. South Africa does have resources and all South African people must be enabled to use them, the marginalised must be enabled too to live in human dignity. Misereor tries to support models assisting the South African people in tapping their own resources. It will continue to concentrate on urban poverty/housing; vocational training; social justice; and rural development. Misereor supports the local Church and her efforts towards social justice, even in a new South Africa. This new South Africa will need more South-South dialogue to break the isolation of South African citizens to enable them to get in contact with other marginalised people with whom they can learn.

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Deutscher Caritasverband e.V.

Networks: Caritas Internationalis.

Current activities: At the moment, Caritas is working in three or four dioceses in South Africa, mostly through its partners, with Mozambican refugees, assisting SACBC with food in the camps. It is close to the Department of Refugees of the South African Catholic Conference. About twenty percent of its funding comes mostly from the German Episcopal Conference through church taxes; the rest--about 80 percent--comes from private collections. Priority areas are:

- Emergency, rehabilitation, and refugee assistance: Its mandate is to assist in cases of emergency, man- or nature-made, and, in the international section, in the field of refugees and displaced people;

- Social structural aid: Here it works with the marginalised, the excluded, the streetchildren.

Future focus: Caritas believes that its contribution will change as it tries to find more ways to integrate young people--who find themselves in disruptive situations, who have lost their faith--into society. It is not easy to find a way to handle the problem, but Caritas wants to get in touch, through its national partners--welfare bureaus and other NGOs where the church is involved--with the many young people who have lost all morale, all faith, who think there is no future for them, because they have not been able to find work.

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Arbeitsgemeinschaft fur Entwicklungshilfe e.V. (AGEH)
Association for Development Aid

Current activities: AGEH is the German Catholic Agency authorised to provide development co-workers for projects in charge of partners in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. It was founded in 1959 as the first German agency for personnel development cooperation. As a personnel agency for development cooperation, the AGEH complements the activities of church organisations, missionary societies, and German dioceses. AGEH is supported by 20 Catholic organisations and associations. At present, there are three development co-workers available for South Africa.

Future focus: The employment of development co-workers depends on the requests for personnel by South African partner organisations in connection with European donor agencies.

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Political Foundations

The five political foundations in Germany are each linked to a political party:

- The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, to the Social Democratic Party and the Labour Union Movement;

- The Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, to the Free Democratic (Liberal) Party;

- The Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, to the Christian Democratic Union (CDU);

- The Hanns Seidel Foundation, to the Christian Social Union (CSU); and

- The Rainbow Foundation, to the Green Party.

With the exception of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, created well before the war, and the Rainbow Foundation, formed in 1990, these foundations were established after the Second World War because Germany believed it had failed in terms of democracy and wished to educate its citizens about democracy.

In the early '60s, at the time of independence for many African countries, the Federal Republic of Germany established a Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation (in addition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and decided that awareness of civic affairs through the assistance of political foundations might be useful and relevant to the new African nations.

These foundations share most of the following characteristics:

- They are all linked to political parties;
- They have two main aims--social structural aid and education of political awareness;
- They receive tax funds from the Federal Government for project activities abroad, from the Ministry of Economic Cooperation, and from the Special Assistance Programme for Southern Africa from the Foreign Ministry, as well as the federal ministries of youth and family and some private donors;
- They do not have financial endowments (like American foundations, for example); most receive donations from their parties, but this funding is very limited;
- They try not to support the same projects abroad and their programmes must be separate and recognizable;
- They share and exchange information informally to avoid duplication and hold some meetings among the desk officers for South Africa and the national partner organisations;
- They are not allowed to support their parties in Germany nor any political group abroad nor to export their own political differences.

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)

Current activities: FES has offices in 70 countries, including South Africa, where it started working in the early 1980s by supporting universities and service institutions and by giving advice and training to trade unions. It does not have access to huge amounts of money, and therefore tries to pool its resources strategically from a variety of sources. It gives support to:

- The Economic Trends Group, a group of economists linked to COSATU;
- The Workers' College, founded jointly by UWC and COSATU, which is training trade unionists with a strong focus on economic and social policy.
- The Economic Policy Research Project, at UWC, in which FES tries to contribute to the economic policy debate among members of the ANC, by providing, for example, both international speakers and South African lecturers.
- The Dialogue Programme, organised in 1987 in Harare, which brings together groups from South Africa, crossing apartheid barriers and discussing the future. In cooperation with most of the actors in South Africa, it offers a platform for debate.

- Democracy and Political Change in Africa, which looks at issues like the role of the multiparty system, democracy and economic reconstruction, the role of the opposition, and local governments and democracy. While located outside South Africa, South Africans can attend.

- Special projects, like self-help activities and training programmes in the Cape region.

Future focus: FES does intend to expand, enabled to do so by having an office in South Africa and by the increased flexibility of the situation since the legalisation of banned organisations. It hopes one day to use qualified local staff in its representative offices and will not extend the secondment of its own people. It wants representatives who can participate directly and offer inputs.

It is in the process of establishing a sur place scholarship scheme at UWC called "Work and Study," which offers finance to scholars to study and to hold a job simultaneously. The university nominates the candidates, but FES asks them to choose from participants in the FES economic policy project there. In another sur place scholarship scheme, students--20 or so--are nominated by black opposition groups. The candidates concentrate on economics, social science, or law, in order to relate to the FES major research projects in South Africa.

FES is now discussing a new project, which would second staff support to small and medium economic activities. FES is now figuring out how to frame this project to make a contribution. It is talking to people about the establishment and growth of African entrepreneurship, so as to participate in the economic policy debate. It is also thinking of offering investment through revolving funds.

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Friedrich Naumann Stiftung (FNS)

Current activities: FNS, which has been in South Africa since 1984, has more than 65 offices abroad. Its project areas are linked with its philosophy of liberalism and of freedom of the individual from the domination of the state. To be a participant in a democracy, it believes, one has to be informed.

It supports three programme sectors in South Africa with three partner organisations and one activity in the region:

- Support to legal aid programmes, both urban and rural;

- Support to community initiatives through seminars and workshops dealing with strengthening organisational capability in skills like book-keeping, minute-taking, and goal-setting;

- Providing forums and opportunities nationwide to find solutions for a post-apartheid democracy, moving to finding solutions to specific problems like one-city-one-municipality, education, devolution of power, ways to decrease violence;

- Support to journalists, through its journalism projects in the region--in Harare and Lusaka--that accept South African participants.

Future focus: The programme will not change dramatically, since its interests represent a very broad spectrum; however, it will place a representative in South Africa in late 1991, which will have an impact of the programme.

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Konrad Adenauer Stiftung e.V

Current activities: The Foundation is in over 100 countries, with about 200 partners. It does not give technical or capital aid to developing countries, but cooperates--links--with similar partners following similar targets, to influence the social, economic, political framework, and to improve the democratic structure.

The Foundation has been in South Africa since 1983, where its programme areas are:

- Providing training to political groups--one-third Inkatha, one-third ANC, and one-third nonpolitical groups with a research institute in Natal;
- Developing specialists in administration and development with a university;
- Cooperating on a Dialogue Programme on social market policies, their principles and elements, to see which might be adopted, with a university policy centre;
- Conducting research about youth behaviour in the townships with a university;
- Sponsoring a practical programme for young entrepreneurs in financial management with an NGO to promote smallscale industries and handicrafts;
- Sponsoring a grassroots self-help project with a development agency, using local resources and supporting training at different points, combined with adult education;
- Developing a network for social/political/education strategy with a foundation in the Cape Province.

Future focus: The Foundation will place a second representative, at the end of 1991, in Johannesburg, and will develop an urban programme on conciliation. It will continue to facilitate dialogue with partners on issues such as democratic values, human rights, and democracy.

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Hanns Seidel Stiftung e.V.

Current activities: Hanns Seidel Stiftung works in 63 countries in the social/cultural area, in management and leadership training, administrative assistance, and vocational training projects.

Future focus: In South Africa, it has started with no fixed partner and, in this great transition period, will support many organisations. It is funded by the Ministry of Economic Cooperation. It is planning, with the ANC, to create a centre for community development in Johannesburg. It will also support small projects in the townships.

It will promote social/political education for democracy through seminars to bring people together, sending experts, discussing the ideas. Its political philosophy in the Third World is to help stabilize it through furthering ideas on democracy, human rights, and freedom.

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Stiftungsverband Regenbogen e.V. (Rainbow Foundation)

This foundation is the umbrella for three sub-groups: one in Hamburg to target women's issues and programmes (Frauenanstiftung); one in Gottingen (Buntstift); and one in Cologne (Heinrich Boll Stiftung). All three have national and international programmes in the fields of ecology, basic democracy, and human rights.

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Scholarship and Fellowship Agencies

Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung

Networks: The science-promoting organisations in the FRG.

Current activities: The Foundation is one of the smaller members of the network, giving personal support in the form of fellowships to young foreign scientists--lecturers under 40--who are post docs. It assists about 500 scholars a year, in more than 60 countries, including South Africa. The fellowships are very generous--travel, allowance to bring the family, money to go to conferences and take excursions and language courses--for two-year specific research projects.

In the 30-year life of the foundation, 160 scholars have been South African, most of whom have been white full professors. Each year there are perhaps 8-10 South Africans. The Foundation's programme is open to all and it is eager to increase the percentage of black candidates who fulfill the requirements and, in the case of a talented black candidate, would apply affirmative action to the decision.

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Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD)
German Academic Exchange Service

Networks: The DAAD is a joint organisation of the institutions of higher education in the FRG. It is a registered association under private law, whose members are the German institutions of higher education and their student unions. The DAAD's head office is in Bonn. Branch offices are in Berlin and nine countries around the world.

Current activities: The DAAD operates mainly on the basis of public funding. This is provided largely by the Foreign Office and the Federal Ministries of Education and Science and for Economic Cooperation. The DAAD receives additional contributions for specific activities and programmes from the E.C., the Federal Ministry for Research and Technology, the Donor's Association for the Promotion of Science and from several national and international foundations and institutions. Last year, of the 50,000 students and other university members who received support, 22,000 were foreigners.

For South Africa, there are two areas of contact:

- Integration of students into its system in Germany. From the 1960s to 1986, it offered to the South African authorities a certain number of scholarship tenable in Germany. Now it works only with South African universities (among them UWC and MEDUNSA), technikons, and some donor organisations. There is still a low number of postgraduates in Germany, mostly white, from the earlier programme mentioned above. DAAD is prepared to increase the number of SOuth Africa postgraduates studying in Germany, but language and the different university systems present problems.

- Sur place scholarships for black South Africans and Namibians. Since the beginning of 1981, it has received funds from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Special Support Programme for Southern Africa. The undergraduate programme is administered by an NGO in South Africa; a postgraduate programme has been added, which is administered by DAAD in Germany through direct contact with eight universities in South Africa. In 1991, it started to give bursaries directly to undergraduates. The number of bursars in South Africa currently amounts to more than 300.

Future focus: DAAD does not expect the present budget to be increased in the near future. Comparable to its activities in numerous other African countries, DAAD has a natural tendency toward the postgraduate area, because there are now more blacks who reach this level of education. DAAD's idea is that in the future it should offer postgraduate support to the faculty of black universities, in order to strengthen the academic level of their faculty members, but is still grappling with the administrative problems in this context.

In sum, it will continue with undergraduate bursaries in universities and technikons, but will try to increase the postgraduate contingent, since, like elsewhere in Africa, it sees its tasks to enable faculty members to prepare Ph.D.s. It wants to try to reach this level with South Africans. It is going to support a programme at a South African university to prepare post docs for teaching. Part of this preparation could take place in Germany.

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Otto Benecke Stiftung (OBS)

Current activities: OBS's funding for southern African programmes comes from the government, because the need is so great it could not be met with private funds. It cooperates with many organisations, such as the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Norwegian Refugee Council, UNESCO, and UNHCR.

OBS has two departments--one is responsible for refugees and one for those inside the country. It has sponsored students inside via the churches. In the ten years, it has sponsored 1,000 students--700 outside the country and 300 inside. As a rule, it works through its own offices in the Front Line States, in Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Kenya.

Its programmes for South African refugees consist of both vocational training and academic programmes. The participants are mostly members of the liberation movements; those that are not are protected by UNHCR:

- University training (currently, 14 sur place scholarships for South Africans and eight in Germany);

- Vocational training (over three years, a total of 190 students--51 in Germany and 139 in African countries).

Future focus: OBS will support the reintegration in South Africa when the present trainees and the big number of former trainees return. OBS is able to provide former trainees with a set of tools and with specialist literature related to their trades. Furthermore, OBS intends to collect relevant information on the labour market in South Africa and provide potential employers with information on the training schemes and trade certificates.

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Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft e.V. (CDG)

Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft e.V. is a nonprofit organisation for international development and advanced professsional training abroad. CDG sponsors an "incoming" (as opposed to "exchange") programme for black South Africans in Germany. It is quite new--the second phase was finished in June 1991. The pilot happened in 1988-89. The candidates must have at least a bachelors degree, although CDG would prefer a masters and some practical experience. It is an 18-month programme, which consists of:

- A six-month language course, during which the students attend theoretical lectures on topics like business administration, leadership, economics, and marketing, and are accommodated privately.

- A special month-long seminar, with an evaluation for the first part, as well as preparing for the practical part. There is a small study tour to visit German companies with "daughters" in South Africa. During this phase, they visit plants and also have lectures on the same topics, but from the view of the practitioners.

- A ten-month practical training in German companies, during which participants live on their own, but are in touch with CDG personnel. During this phase, CDG tries to give participants practical training related to their education and their future occupational plans.

- An evaluation and reintegration seminar, which CDG considers very important.

Future focus: Long-term, CDG will try to make it a company programme and an exchange programme. It hopes to create an alumni organisation, which it would then use to brief the new participants.

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World University Service (WUS)

Networks: WUS Standing Committee on Education and Training for South Africans and the WUS network itself.

Current activities:

- Scholarships for some students from South Africa whom it brings to Germany;

- Counselling--offering weekend seminars--for South African students and faculty, dealing with South African questions and development work. For example, for medical students, the issues might relate to South-South cooperation. It gives them an opportunity to come in contact with students from other countries;

- Special seminars for returnees on what kinds of advice or assistance they require. Speakers are from German NGOs or government agencies. It is an orientation programme on what it means to go back;

- An Information Campaign about the educational system in South Africa together with WUS U.K. It puts together information packs and brochures from the articles and materials it receives from the U.K. and translates them into German;

- Conferences. The most recent, in November 1991, was on "Education in Transition," and brought people from South Africa, as well as from the NECC, churches, and NGOs, to explain what is going on in the educational field in South Africa. The audience of 200 was German educationists and South African students. It is also organising a conference in South Africa, bringing people from Latin America and Asia from the popular education field to exchange views on the possibility of South-South information sharing.

Future focus: The other WUS offices work mostly in South Africa. WUS Germany is trying mainly to assist South Africans in Germany. Not clear what to do next, it is waiting for ideas from South Africa and from Europe.

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Diakonische Werk

Diakonische Werk forms the overall body of which Bread for the World is a part. It administers a worldwide Protestant scholarship fund. BfdW funds scholarships through the Ecumenical Scholarship Programme.

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Okumenisches Studienwerk
Ecumenical Study Foundation

Current activities: Okumenisches Studienwerk, part of the Diakonische Werk Ecumenical Scholarships Programme, runs a 20-year-old language college in Bochum. It offers a university equivalency course that prepares students in Germany for entering university. In Africa, the few scholarships it can offer are for highly skilled people. Most of its scholars do its course in Germany; others go to other universities in Germany; and some go to other sites in the southern Africa region, in a special sur place Academic Partnership Programme. In 20 years, it has sponsored 1,000 students, of which 150 studied outside Europe and 150 in Europe (outside Germany).

One of its specialities is extracurricular programmes, seminars, which make people reflect with regard to their professions. Students do postgraduate study--the "diploma"--which is the equivalency of a masters. It has also sponsored Ph.Ds and "specialists" who do not come to Germany for a degree but for special courses. In South Africa, it has traditional links with missionaries, but its official contact is with the SACC and it has developed some other contact points.

Future focus: Okumenisches Studienwerk will use the contact points it has developed to hear what they need and wait for suitable candidates, to meet special knowledge needs for teaching staff in Natal, and to work with a group concerned with educational issues in the Western Cape that could nominate candidates. It wants to identify new contacts in South Africa to develop a programme of bringing five-to-ten scholars per year to Germany. It would also like to explore sending South Africans on sur place scholarships within the region using its regional links.

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Secular Agencies

Bensheimer Kreis

This 15-year-old organisation is a network of 31 private, secular NGOs in the field of development cooperation. A loose structure, with working groups and three speakers elected for three-year terms, it discusses issues like lobbying and priorities for the next meetings. The original idea was to create a common voice toward the co-financing of the Ministry of Economic Cooperation (BMZ) for both coordination and information purposes. It has developed into tackling different fields and providing more structured information. It also has two Christian organisations as members--Caritas and Eirene--and is very heterogeneous because its members work in different fields in different countries. Some of the member agencies support the activities of self-help groups in South Africa.

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Weltfriedensdienst e.V.
Community Services

Networks: Bensheimer Kreis, NRO/KEG-Versammlung (Assembly of NGOs that cooperate with the E.C.), AK Lernen und Helfen in Ubersee (Working Combine Learning & Helping Overseas), and Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Entwicklungsdienst (Working Pool of the recognised Development Services).

Current activities: Community Services is a small project funding and sending agency. Its classical programme funds projects and employs fifteen development workers in Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. In South Africa and Palestine, it supports self-help groups and civic associations. These it supports from private donations. About seventy percent of its assistance is from public funds (Federal Government, European Community, Senates of Berlin and Hamburg). It also does development education in Germany, trying to get political information to the public through, for example, tours by visiting South Africans.

Future focus: WFD is focusing on lobbying for the Third World in order to have an influence on political decisions of the industrialised countries concerning Third World countries, combined with development education and assistance to a limited number of projects in African countries and Palestine.

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Medico International e.V.

Networks: SANAM and Bensheimer Kreis.

Current activities: Medico was founded in 1968 by a group of medical students to collect medicines for the Biafra crisis. During the 1970s, it changed from emergency aid to long-term support of grassroots structures. In the main, it supports the primary health care approach, seeing the improvement of health as part of a broader struggle.

Medico has been working inside South Africa since the early 1980s. Before that, it worked with refugees. Medico is mainly involved in health-related programmes. These projects involve trade unions, publications, independent health programs, rural health development, small community health programmes in urban areas, as well as mental health and human rights projects.

The major part of its funding comes from individual donations; it also receives co-financing from the E.C. and the Ministry of Economic Cooperation. It is independent politically. It supports local projects financially and provides information, advice, and international contacts on Primary Health Care if needed. It has an archive on primary health care and is interested to link up projects in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Future focus: Medico expects to continue with similar kinds of projects, although some activities might be taken over by a future South African state. Further future activities are not defined yet, but are in the process of assessment and discussion.

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Deutsche Welthungerhilfe
German Agro-Action
Freedom from Hunger

Networks: Eurostep, EuronAid, ACORD, ICVA, World Bank-NGO Committee, and NGO-E.C. Liaison Committee internationally; on the German level, Bensheimer Kreis, a federation of German secular NGOs.

Current activities: German Agro-Action began as the International Freedom of Hunger campaign of FAO and is today the National Committee for FAO-Action for Development but is independent of FAO. It is biggest of the nonconfessional NGOs in Germany linked with cooperation and emergency. Its funding comes from the German public (50 percent) and the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and E.C. co-financing (50 percent). It works in three continents (not in Eastern Europe) and spends 80 million GM worldwide.

German Agro-Action spends about four million GM normally for southern Africa, although the amount can grow to 23 million for disaster emergency and food aid (Operation Hunger) and for Angola and Mozambique. It works in about six or seven countries in the region, but probably allocates about one million to South Africa.

It gives priority to the poorest of the poor in its three areas of operation:

- Development cooperation: self-help in rural and suburban areas. It sees a clear priority in Africa toward rural production-oriented activity. It tries to keep away from formal education and health.

- Emergency aid: food aid and special programmes in disaster situations.

- Youth and children: the physically and socially handicapped.

It works at the request of partners there and acts as an advocate for its partners in Germany. In South Africa, until now, it supports exclusively Operation Hunger as its single partner and limits its cooperation to them. The two areas with OH are:

- Money for feeding schemes;

- Financial support for the promotion of self-help, mainly gardening projects in Lebowa.

Future focus: In the area of food aid, it will continue. It just conducted an evaluation by a German expert, indicating that the demand for food aid is increasing drastically in the urban areas what with unemployment and other urban problems. It will also continue the self-help activities. If it can identify other organisations in the rural areas, it would review the decision to limit its cooperation to one partner and, in addition to OH, cooperate with other organisations.

It also plans to support self-help projects in the urban areas. Even though rural areas are the priority, it cannot escape the responsibility of the towns.

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Business Associations

Africa Verein e.V

Africa Verein is a private business association, an economic body dealing with South Africa in the economic field. It was founded in the 1920s by private companies with the target of South Africa from an economic point of view.

It has supported initiatives by the SA-German Chamber of Commerce (CATS) and is interested in ways to help with practical support. It has never supported political bodies. It wants to assist trainees. This association is private, financed by companies that work mostly with black countries. It would like to see a united effort in South Africa.

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Research Institutes

Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politick
Research Institute for International Affairs and Security

Current activities: The Africa Department of the Institute is working on African political, regional cooperation, development, peace, and security issues in southern Africa. It consults with the German Parliament and government, but is not linked to any one party. It is state funded (via the Chancery) but independent with a board.

It does research, publications, papers for the government, and two book series. Its main function is networking with international think tanks in the field of international politics. It sponsors an international guest programme and hosts many visitors.

Future focus: Given what is happening, it will shift its focus. It will still want to work on the problems of economic development and security, but the focus will be on general African problems.

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Deutsches Institut Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
German Development Institute (GDI)

Current activities: GDI has no programme or official link with South Africa. It does research and postgraduate training in LDCs, with southern Africa is a major regional focus.

Future focus: As soon as South Africa enters into development cooperation contacts with the German government and with the SADCC, then GDI would be interested in developing contacts. South Africa will be in the development cooperation field as a receiver as well as a donor and GDI would be interested in conducting development cooperation studies. As soon as South Africa is officially accepted, GDI will do research, consultation, and postgraduate training for German nationals.

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Other Agencies

Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (DED)
German Volunteer Service

Networks: At the level of information, the European Volunteer Services in Geneva, and informal contacts with other German volunteer organisations of the Lutheran and Catholic churches.

Current activities: DED sends German personnel on a two-year contract. The main task is to send qualified personnel. It does not consider the projects "its own," but those run by regional organisations--nongovernmental as well as governmental. Around the world, it supports 1,000 volunteers. It does not send students, but professionals with a minimum of three years' experience in the field.

It is not working in South Africa at the present because it needs a basic agreement between two governments. It started in Namibia; in fact, it started before Independence with the UNTAG mission. It is working in Botswana, Lesotho, and Zambia, with different programmes in each. It sends doctors and teachers to Lesotho; in Botswana, it is cooperating with the Brigades--farms or other technical institutes for school leavers. In Zambia, it has a big school leaver programme. It started with sending doctors.

It is 100 percent financed by the Ministry of Economic Cooperation, but considers itself an independent body.

Future focus: When the political situation changes in South Africa, it is sure that it will work there and is already in contact with groups within South Africa.

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Deutsche Stiftung fur Internationale Entwicklung (DSE)
German Foundation for International Development

Current activities: The German Foundation for International Development was founded in 1959 with the objective of fostering relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the developing countries on the basis of a mutual exchange of ideas and experience. In complying with this task, the DSE organises dialogue and training events that serve to support those projects of the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin American that are undertaken to promote economic and social development.

The selection and nomination of the training programme participants is undertaken in cooperation with government authorities and partner organisations of the developing countries. To date, the DSE has not implemented training and advanced training programmes in or for South Africa.

Future focus: In 1992 the DSE plans to undertake training and advanced training measures for South Africa in the fields of public administration and industrial occupations promotion. The target group in the advanced training programmes are nonwhite multipliers who are to cooperate in organising the economic and social order in a post-apartheid society. The knowledge and skills thus acquired in the tasks of local administration in connection with economic and social development and in the system of dual vocational training in the FRG will be of use to these multipliers involved in political, economic, and social decision-making in the future.

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Solidarity

Anti-Apartheid Bewegung (AAB)

Networks: The Liaison Group of National Anti-Apartheid Movements in the Countries of the European Community.

Current activities: AAB was founded in 1974. Since its inception its work has focused on three areas: information about the situation in southern Africa; information about the German collaboration with, and support for, apartheid South Africa and mobilisation for boycott and sanctions campaigns; and political and material support for the liberation movements.

In the sanctions field, it concentrates mainly on two issues--the military-nuclear collaboration with apartheid South Africa and financial support given by German banks to the apartheid regime and its institutions. AAB organises public protest campaigns and action days around these issues and is also lobbying amongst parliamentarians.

Future focus: AAB believes that the anti-apartheid struggle will still be of importance for some time to come. After the abolition of the legal pillars of apartheid, and even after the installation of a democratic government, economic apartheid will remain. Therefore, AAB will increasingly focus on economic questions. As a campaign and lobbying organisation, AAB will not get involved in development projects, which it will leave to better qualified NGOs, but will continue and intensify its information work.

It is currently involved in a fundraising campaign for the ANC Women's League. This project will certainly continue in the future because black South African women particularly will remain at the bottom of the social ladder for some time.

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FINLAND

Finnish Government

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA)

FINNIDA's new structure has four bilateral functional divisions--Southern Africa; East, West, and North Africa; Asia and Latin America; and Humanitarian Assistance. The Division for NGOs comes under Sectoral Functions. FINNIDA is organised as a department (the Department for Development Cooperation) operating as an integral part of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

FINNIDA has been supporting activities aimed at ending apartheid, initially, by supporting the U.N. funds in the early 1970s; later, by providing direct assistance to the ANC since the late 1970s; and, since the late 1980s, by supporting South African NGOs opposing apartheid. FINNIDA's assistance policy has been backed up by comprehensive sanctions imposed by the Finnish Parliament.

The support to the ANC has been humanitarian assistance in two sectors: in daily necessities like food, clothing, and consumer goods for the refugees, and in health, providing medicaments and drugs for the refugees. While the assistance has now turned to education, providing library services and vocational training in the refugee camps, as well as scholarships and in-service training in library science, the assistance, on the whole, has been in material and services.

Because of Finland's economic situation, FINNIDA cannot estimate the amount of funds for development cooperation that will be available in the future. Although the targeted level of 0.7 percent of GNP was reached in 1990, the figure dropped to 0.63 in 1991, with a further decrease anticipated in 1992 due to the economic crisis in Finland.

As soon as the ANC becomes a political party, FINNIDA will stop its financial support to the ANC. The phasing out of training activities outside South Africa is expected to extend until the year 1993.

Looking to the future, it sees three phases for assistance to South Africa: the current one, which is coming to an end; the transition; and the post-apartheid future. In the transition period, FINNIDA's interests are in human resource development and social issues. One of its goals is to make maximum use of the funds. Thus, it will tend to increase the amounts of contributions to existing recipient organisations rather than to increase the number of organisations. It may also support industry through some scheme like commercial credits. If South Africa is still a medium-income country, it will not become a recipient country, but NGOs can expect support.

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The Division for Humanitarian Assistance, which constitutes at present approximately ten percent of the global development budget, has four concerns--disaster relief; refugees; liberation movements; and human rights organisations. The administration of funds to the liberation movements has two elements: assistance to the ANC (handled by the Division for Southern Africa) and the rest, including U.N. funds and organisations inside and outside South Africa.

In the light of the rapid changes, the policy toward inside and outside organisations is to channel more funds to those inside. Also, assistance inside is increasingly aimed at improving the socio-economic conditions of the blacks. The main sectors are education and human rights (done through the Embassy, which identifies projects). FINNIDA spent 6.4 million FIM inside (roughly 1.5. million U.S.) in 1991. There is also a small, unallocated amount for the Embassy to use at its discretion.

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The main responsibility of the Division for NGOs is to plan and finance the Government support to the Finnish NGO community. The budget includes two kinds of funds: the main one is to support the development activities of Finnish NGOs; the other minor component is to provide funds to support the information and development education activities of the NGOs.

The funds for the main development project activities support go to a one-year budget, but FINNIDA also provides planning funds for the two following years in the belief that this three-year planning cycle is very important for longer-term activity. At this time, the Finnish NGOs have to apply annually for requests to fund their activities. NGOs can be co-financed to a maximum of 75 percent and must fund the other 25 percent from their own support. While the financial crisis resulted in temporary cuts in the development cooperation budget, the NGO funds--125 million FIM--within the aid budget were not cut.

In its financial framework for southern Africa, FINNIDA's policy is not to impose very stringent guidelines restrictions on NGOs, believing that the NGOs, which are independent registered organisations, can assign their own priorities. The Division gives the NGOS basic guidelines annually, which are not substantially different from FINNIDA's official bilateral aid guidelines.

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Development Agencies

Taksvarkki ry.
Day's Work

Networks: It is itself a network of members from student organisations, the trade union movement, and the Church.

Current activities: Taksvarkki has organised day's work collections since 1967, when the first target for fundraising was Peru. In 1989, owing to the long-term nature of development cooperation, its committee set up a permanent office and staff to organise the campaigns. Its activities are based on fundraising campaigns organised among school children at intervals of three-to-four years. During the campaigns, a strong emphasis is put on teaching material, which consists of information on project countries and issues connected with international development cooperation.

After Peru, the next student campaigns were Mozambique (1969) and Vietnam (1970-71). The trade union movement joined in 1974 for the Chile campaign. In 1978, the Evangelical Lutheran Church joined for three targets--Chile and the liberation movements in southern Africa (SWAPO in Namibia, ANC in South Africa, and the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe).

In 1982, the proceeds went to three projects: a nursery school for Namibian refugees in a refugee camp in Angola; a hospital in Nicaragua was supplied with hospital equipment; farm implements, medicine, and medical equipment were sent to El Salvador.

Proceeds in 1985--about eight million FIM--were distributed to hospital equipment in Nicaragua, and a garment factory and leather workshop were built in the ANC refugee centre in Dakawa. The factories were also equipped with machines. There are currently three Finnish advisers working in these factories.

Future focus: The garment factory and leather workshop in Dakawa project will be transferred to the Workers Educational Association of Finland. Taksvarkki's next fundraising campaign will be in 1993-1994 and it has not yet decided what its project will be.

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Suomen Ammattiliittojen Solidaarisuuskeskus (SASK)
Trade Union Solidarity Centre of Finland

Networks: Trade unions in SAK (the Central Organisation of Finnish Trade Unions, which is a member of the ICFTU), and the ICFTU Southern Africa Coordination Committee

Current activities: SASK is a service centre for trade unions founded by the Finnish trade unions in 1986 in order to coordinate Third World development projects. Finnish trade unions had had some prior links, but, since 1987-88, SASK has taken care of all development projects. In 1991, SASK ran 40 projects in 13 countries. The overall worldwide budget is two million dollars. Traditionally, the strongest project area has been southern Africa.

SASK projects are geared towards trade unions, rather than purely socio-economic topics. The mode of operation is to strengthen the trade union movement, and its partners are trade unions. The nature of the work is mostly training, education, and some organisation/infrastructure-building, plus some more specialised health and safety projects. The crucial point in its assistance is not to create dependence, since a trade union needs to depend on its affiliates.

Future focus: While the struggle that SASK has been supporting has been an anti-apartheid one, it is not limited to that. It still considers South Africa a developing country, with imbalances between different groups. In establishing a democracy, a strong trade union movement is even more essential. So SASK is continuing its projects in South Africa as planned, but does not expect to expand or extend, because it already has five projects there and several in Namibia.

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Suomen Kirjastoseura ry.
Finnish Library Association (FLA)

Networks: Kehitysyhteistyon Palvelukeskus (KEPA)

Current activities: The ANC Library Project at Mazimbu and Dakawa was started in 1985 as an NGO project by the FLA. The project financed the stay of one Finnish librarian who worked for three months at the Mazimbu library. It was expanded in 1986 by offering a scholarship to one ANC student to study library science in Finland.

In 1986, the ANC made and accepted a plan to develop the new Mazimbu library into the central library for the ANC. It was to serve Mazimbu schools as well as the Vocational Training Centre (VTC) and the Educational Orientation Centre (EOC) in Dakawa. The intention was also to establish an archive section for the ANC material. In Dakawa, classrooms at the VTC and the EOC were assigned for library use.

From July 1, 1988, until December 31, 1990, the project was entirely financed by FINNIDA. The administration of the project remained with the FLA. In quantitative terms, five professional Finnish librarians worked at the libraries; materials, equipment, and two project cars were supplied; a total of 17 students were sent to Finland for library studies, from certificate courses to masters' degrees; in-service courses were conducted at the library; class visits were conducted for schools; and the archive section was completed, as were music and audio-visual sections.

Future focus: The FLA hopes to assist in developing ANC members for full participation in the free democratic society; to support the educational system of the ANC at all levels by introducing students to the use and materials of libraries; to train professional manpower for the future South Africa; and to acquire and preserve ANC documents for present and future research purposes.

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Kansainvalinen Solidaarisuussaatio
International Solidarity Foundation

Networks: EELAK

Current activities: The International Solidarity Foundation was established by the Social Democratic Party in 1970 to conduct development cooperation work in Third World countries. Nowadays, it conducts its activities fairly independently of the party. The Foundation receives donations from 40,000 individuals as well as funding for the projects from FINNIDA.

It has been working with the ANC in Dakawa and Mazimbu on a furniture factory. It has a project coordinator there and evaluated the project in September 1991. It had earlier, smaller projects in the 1970s and 1980s. The other cooperation with the ANC takes place in Finland, where there is an information office of the ANC.

In Namibia, the Foundation works with a local ministry and cooperative in a brick-making and housing project. In Uganda, it runs an adult education project with the governing National Resistance Movement and a dairy cattle project with a women's cooperative. The largest project is a programme for child welfare development in Nicaragua with the Institute for Social Welfare.

Future focus: The ANC is expected to phase out the activities in the camps in Tanzania over a three-to-five year period. The Foundation has not yet decided on possible future projects inside South Africa with the ANC or other counterparts. It has so far worked mainly in social welfare, housing, and education. Generally, its mode of operation is to place a technical expert with the counterpart when launching a project and then facilitate the local partner to take over activities.

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Church Agencies

Kirkon Ulkomaanapu
Finnchurchaid

Networks: LWF, WCC, other Nordic churches; the Ecumenical Council of Finland, the Finnish Mission Society, and KEPA.

Current activities: Finnchurchaid is the foreign aid arm of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland (87 percent of the population are members of the Lutheran Church). It is subordinated to the Council for Foreign Affairs and a Centre for International Relations of the church, which manages the foreign relations of the church.

Finnchurchaid's current activities related to South Africa can be divided into two parts:

- The South Africa working group within the church that prepares issues and recommendation, views and evaluations for the Council for Foreign Affairs.

- Aid programmes in South Africa. These have included programme assistance such as general support to SACC (through WCC); legal assistance (through SACC); alternative media; economic policy research (through LWF); and repatriation.

Future focus: Finnchurchaid is concerned about how the society will be reconciled and recover from the apartheid system. It is prepared to help in the repatriation process and is trying to find out how South Africans will design economic policy and reform. It has not made any certain plans, because South Africa is in transition. It is concerned that the transition period, which it expects to be long, be successful and peaceful. It would not initiate, but would respond to, proposals from SACC or LWF and WCC. If either of those bodies undertake programmes, it would consider participation.

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Solidarity Agencies

Kansainvalinen Solidaarisuustyo
Intersolid

Networks: It is itself a network of women's groups, the Left-Wing Alliance, the Democratic Youth League, the Democratic Pioneers, and other interested groups.

Current activities: Intersolid is a membership organisation that has been active in the political, moral, and lobbying fields. While its financial resources are limited, it has, together with the women's groups, been collecting funds to furnish children's creches in Lusaka. This project will continue.

Intersolid's resources are not broad--$250,000 a year for four areas: in Namibia, with an organisation channeling funds for development activities in Namibia); the ANC; El Salvador; and Nicaragua.

Future focus: Intersolid looks forward to continuing in Africa, and is considering working in South Africa. Its criteria for programmes are based on issues like food, housing, health, education, rural development, and women and children.

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Africa Committee (A.C.)
Suomen Rauhanpuolustajat ry.
Finnish Peace Committee

Networks: On the Nordic level, AGIS , NPA, and EELAK.

Current activities: The Finnish Peace Committee consists of representatives from most parties, trade unions, and youth movements, which form around regional committees. In southern Africa, the work of the Africa Committee (A.C.) has historically been connected with the liberation movements--SWAPO and the ANC. Over the years, its emphasis has changed to small grassroots organisations and it has begun participating in building civil societies and strengthening democratic processes.

For support to ANC refugees, its main project has been the Moses Kitane Self-Reliance Centre for vocational training in Angola, coordinated by the AC and the ANC. Started in 1982, the A.C. established FinnSolidarity to implement the technical assistance aspect of this project--recruitment, transport, and engineering. A huge project, its various components were vocational training (machine repair and construction during the building phase), health, and health administration. This project has been handed over to the ANC, and A.C.'s participation will be finished as an A.C. project by the end of 1992.

In 1990, the A.C. and EELAK had a campaign called "Going Home" to support the return of refugees and raised 45,000 FIM.

Future focus: With the legality of the ANC, the A.C. sees the main place for NGO support to be inside the country. Now that there are increased possibilities to work inside, the A.C. is trying to identify channels to support directly in the field of mass media, which is the A.C.'s strength. One such channel is a group making and distributing videos, because the A.C. sees developing the independent media as an important part of South Africa's cultural development.

The A.C. has supplied technical material and sent a Finnish filmmaker to South Africa for two months and then brought two South Africans to Finland to meet small producers and to learn how to manage such a programme. The results have been very fruitful with much fewer funds. The A.C. will concentrate on small projects now, rather than big construction projects. It has among its members a radio journalist who wishes to stay on in South Africa as a free lance and will help with identifying small projects.

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FRANCE

French government

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

French government cooperation with South Africa is untypical, because there is no bilateral relationship--no institutional nor scientific cooperation--but a programme devoted to helping black communities. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has less to spend than the Ministry of Development Cooperation, because its development assistance is spread thin, covering the whole world except for French- and Portuguese-speaking Africa.

South Africa is not a "classical" case, since the Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not help the government, but tries to help the anti-apartheid movement through the Embassy and some French NGOs:

First, it sponsors, in the main, three large French NGOs, not through co-financing but through grants or subsidies. Second, the Embassy programme helps three universities with scholarships and with building French departments. Other specific projects through the Embassy are in the areas of human rights, emergency, and economic and social welfare. It supports some crafts programmes in townships that include literacy and very practical, vocational training; it supplies small equipment; and it supports creches and legal advice centres.

Third, it has opened an Alliance Francaise in Soweto, which is also a vocational training centre for practical skills like plumbing and welding. There are currently 22 Alliance Francaises in South Africa, which teach participants simultaneously how to speak the French language and how to get a job. Finally, France, as a member of the E.C., takes part in the E.C. Special Programme for the Victims of Apartheid.

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Commission of Cooperation-Development of the Ministry of Cooperation Development

The French voluntary associations (or NGOs) relate through the Department of Nongovernmental Cooperation to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Cooperation and Development and, through their associations, to the Commission of Cooperation-Development. The many NGO umbrella bodies allow coordination and unity of expression as well as a permanent platform for actions related to the Third World. Through the Commission, the NGOs are able to communicate with the public bodies reflecting the various sectors. It also provides direct rapport with the E.C.

While this Ministry is not engaged in South African initiatives specifically, the Commission is involved in a number of information-gathering activities--for example, a catalogue of all French voluntary associations, "Associations de Solidarite Internationale," and a Minitel database, "Ibiscus," which is able to identify over 90 French NGOs (from a field of about 900) that have some activity related to South Africa.

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Development Agencies

Comite Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Developpement (CCFD)
Catholic Committee against Hunger and for Development

Networks: CIDSE (of which it is a member of the South Africa Working Group, made up of heads of the Africa Desks of all the members), and Mouvement Anti-Apartheid.

Current activities: CCFD, which carries out projects with its own funds and with E.C. funds, conducts communications projects--development education--and runs the Lenten Campaign for the 27 movements/services of the Catholic Church in France.

It currently supports in South Africa communications/media projects; English literacy programmes; reconciliation projects (helping people to learn how to communicate with one another); Christian and youth movements; health (including industrial health) projects; and training.

Future focus: CCFD is in a period of transition during which it is reorganising its service. It is currently looking at agricultural training and ways to resolve land issues, problems of education, and, later, perhaps, it will consider economic issues like smallscale business. Above all, its concentration will be youth. While it often works through the church, it is interested in other partners as well. Because apartheid is not finished, CCFD will continue to help prepare for the future of South Africa.

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Centre de Recherche, Information, Action pour le Developpement en Afrique (CRIAA)
Center on Research, Information, and Action for Development in Africa

Current activities: CRIAA was created originally with CIDAA, to try to bring together church people and trade union representatives from South Africa with their colleagues in France. They had two missions: CIDAA's was diffusing information and mobilising French people around the South African issue; CRIAA was more centered on research and publications, diffusing information on countries in southern Africa, in particular South Africa, and collecting funds to take the lead in positive actions.

CRIAA has extended its experience into becoming a development agency, specialising in programmes of economic and humanitarian assistance in southern African countries. It receives support from its members, from other NGOs, from contracts with various government ministries, and from co-financing from the E.C. Its initiatives include rural development (particularly in the areas of agriculture, fishing, and cottage industry); marketing; micro enterprise and the informal sector; job creation; promotion of women in the rural economy; housing; nutrition; and aid to refugees and displaced persons. CRIAA works always in cooperation with local NGOs and other private groups.

Future focus: CRIAA has begun to assist in the repatriation of South African refugees, with funding from both the French government and the E.C., and opened an office in Johannesburg in early 1991. This activity will build upon its similar repatriation efforts in Windhoek, where it has now moved into agricultural development. With the ANC as its local partner, in the first phase, it will supply material aid such as offices and food.

Its second phase will be more long term, but it has not yet defined in what sectors or in what regions it will work. Much will depend on its partner to decide whether CRIAA should undertake the problems of housing or education, for example. But because of the violence and the conflict in South Africa, CRIAA is prepared for a long-term effort.

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Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF)
Doctors without Borders

Current activities: MSF is a medical organisation whose overarching goal is the respect of human rights and to bring assistance to excluded members of the population. It began to work in South Africa in 1987, after the International Committee of the Red Cross was temporarily evicted. Its mode of operation is assistance, not development, in the belief that South Africa will develop itself.

MSF receives about 60-70 percent of its funds from private donations. The rest of its funds, which come from institutions like the E.C. and the UNHCR, are allocated for specific projects. A joint commission on development and foreign affairs allocates funds (about one percent of the global budget) for some expatriates.

Its main area of activity is the problems of refugees. While there were political and ethical problems to working in the homelands, it felt that it was important to be a witness to events there. It chose to work first in KaNgwane by supporting the Shongwe hospital where local people and Mozambican refugees are treated. Its purpose was to support structures--at the village, dispensary, and hospital level--to improve the health of the people, especially those under five years of age, in problems like malnutrition, immunization, and systems to collect health information. In Giyani, it will also work on basic health needs like the problems of malnutrition and immunization. In addition to supporting work in the hospital, MSF stocks and distributes food to the refugees.

Future focus: MSF wants to begin work in the townships to provide health assistance and to improve access to health services. It also hopes to assist with primary health care on some of the white farms.

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Medecins du Monde (MDM)

Networks: SANAM (internationally) and CCFD (in France).

Current activities: MDM started work in South Africa in 1985 where, with the help of church intermediaries, it eventually built six dispensaries. It has had about 100 doctors and nurses working there for short periods. At first, its mode of operation was to move around various sites--the townships--studying the effects of apartheid. Now, its operation is more structured and focused on two geographic sites--Winterveldt and the Orange Free State. It does a great deal of training (about 50 primary health care workers so far) and concentrates on the areas of nutrition and transmittable diseases.

Future focus: In trying to define its medical plan, MDM is both developing pilot centres for community health and also reflecting on the health situation in South Africa. It wants to get in touch with other health personnel in southern Africa to develop a model for South Africa.

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Freres des Hommes

Networks: SANAM (for Europe), Mouvement Anti-Apartheid (for France), and Eurostep.

Current activities: Freres des Hommes has supported both some anti-apartheid organisations in South Africa and also a series of campaigns in France to explain the situation in South Africa to the public, both directly and collectively. Its most important campaign was with the MAA against the detention of children in South Africa.

Freres des Hommes works in South Africa with partners that are already organised groups:

- Employment. This issue is a priority for Freres des Hommes worldwide and with other countries in the South. Called Le Droit a Vivre Dignement de Son Travaille, the programme tries to find out how competence acquired in a certain skill can be maintained. For example, it is working through the trade unions to maintain employment for retrenched people.

- Housing. It has experience from other parts of the world in solving the problem of housing in townships, not individually, but for civics, communities, professional groups, trying to involve the populations directly in the conceptualisation of these urbanisation projects. It is helping in the definition of urbanisation by synthesising its experience and then sending an expert to work on the resolution in South Africa.

- Civic associations. It is putting in place services for the community, again by using an exchange of information from their experiences in other parts of the world.

- Development education. It provides training materials, especially for young people, to sensitise the French population to the situation in South Africa. It has mounted campaigns against detentions, and put on concerts, mobilised the public using different documents.

Future focus: Freres des Hommes, which has always concerned itself with excluded persons, knows that, because of the changes in South Africa, it must look for different ways to educate the French public. It will begin to mobilise young people around the problems of development, working with the MAA to develop programmes and documents.

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Group d'Aide aux Realisations pour le Developpement (GARD)

Networks: Eurostep, ACORD, and Centre d'Information et le Recherche pour Developpement (CRID).

Current activities: GARD started out as an association devoted to refugees and displaced persons--hence the "R" and the "D" in the acronym--but has changed its focus from rehabilitation to long-term development.

In other countries, it works either with ACORD or with partners in Latin America and Asia, developing programmes with specialists in agriculture, production, training, and reentry into society. For this work, it receives funds from the E.C. NGO department and from the Ministry of Cooperation.

GARD is associated with OIKOS in Portugal, trying to create a link between the local reality of peasants and its counterparts in the Third World--a sort of twinning by way of interchange and information. It is supported by a Club of company leaders in which 30 airlines are represented.

Future focus: While it will continue to work with refugees, it wishes to provide basic needs for the long term.

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Relief and Development Agencies

Secours Populaires Francais (SPF)

Current activities: SPF is an association of solidarity, independent of all politics, that works with the victims, the excluded. It receives both public funds and E.C. funds for these purposes. The private money comes from campaigns it mounts for the families and children of the poor people.

Throughout the world, it has 137 projects in 47 countries, of which South Africa is one. In every country, SPF looks for a responsible person who can organise the distribution of money or food. It began by aiding refugees in the camps in Tanzania, as well as the families of detainees. It wanted to do more in South Africa, so SPF is working with a partner in Soweto on establishing a new creche, on organising a medical project with the women of the community, and on bringing water to a squatter camp. It is trying to alleviate the consequences of the drama in South Africa without taking political sides. It does not wage campaigns against apartheid, but believes in helping the victims.

Future focus: SPF is seeking new ways to implement aid projects with local people as partners, learning their needs so that they can impelement programmes together. The thrust of the SPF programme will continue be families and children.

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Comite Inter-Mouvements aupres des Evacues (CIMADE)
Service Oecumenique d'Entraide

Networks: Aprodev, MAA, CCFD, and WCC.

Current activities: CIMADE was created in 1939 by Youth Protestant Movements to face the horrors of the war. Team workers decided to live inside internment camps that were holding Jews. CIMADE took its place among the Resistance forces organising escape networks for Jews threatened with death. Since the war, CIMADE has been working with political refugees and migrants. It has sided with the liberation struggles in the Third World, particularly in the case of Algeria. Its Department of International Solidarity supports programmes for development and human rights.

In France, with its logo "Ici et La-bas Solidaires," it works with foreigners from the Third World, refugees and migrants, and supports partners in the South in 40 countries. Regarding South Africa, CIMADE struggles against racism there and in France. It is in contact with the ANC and the anti-apartheid groups in France, developing solidarity and international programmes and campaigns.

Its funding comes from private donors, support from the WCC, and from government subsidies for two specific programmes--language courses for refugees and work in the retention centres for social and legal support. For its international work, it collects private funds and receives funding from E.C. and from ministries for development projects.

Future focus: Its direct contacts with South Africa have been few. It has supported some solidarity campaigns inspired by the SACC. Its work in South Africa would be undertaken with the same philosophy as elsewhere--to support participatory democratic processes, reinforcing equal rights, and corresponding to partners among the poorest. It would not be highly sophisticated support, but would facilitate peoples' participation in economic and social development.

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Solidarity Organisations

Centre d'Information et Documentation sur l'Afrique Australe (CIDAA)
Mouvement Anti-Apartheid (MAA)

Current activities: The MAA started in 1974 with CRIAA when few in France knew about the situation in South Africa. It began a mass conscientisation programme with an NGO in the Netherlands, providing direct solidarity support--materials, campaigns, and the sanctions lobby against nuclear links and bank loans--for human rights in South Africa.

The MAA gave priority to the cultural side--actions, exchanges, boycotts--of the liberation struggle. It was trying to raise issues to make people think about what they were doing, to explore the contradictions and controversies of the South African situation, and to make people understand the reasons for a cultural boycott and to recognise that democracy means hearing from every force or partner that has something to say.

CIDAA was created in 1983, but the programme developed later when, in 1985, it saw that it was necessary to adopt more active programmes and strategies to improve the level of French knowledge and understanding of the complexity of the situation in South Africa.

To show the French public what was at stake, CIDAA undertook the publication of "L'Afrique du Sud en direct," a newsletter, and other casual publications and exhibitions. CIDAA's funding came from the E.C. budget line on development education and sensitising the public. For example, it provided French trade unions with monthly syntheses of the international press on South African trade union issues.

MAA and CIDAA's combined programme has the following objectives:

- To organise contacts, conferences, and tours with people from the mass movement in South Africa and people--mainly from the education department--in France;

- To organise conferences on other aspects of the transition to a post-apartheid South Africa and what is at stake;

- To organise tours in South Africa for representatives of mandated French NGOS that have been involved in the anti-apartheid movement to discuss and to define with concerned people new ways of solidarity for the future.

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Mouvement Anti-Apartheid (MAA)
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Association Francaise d'Amitie et de Solidarite avec les Peuples d'Afrique (AFASPA)

Networks: Organisation de Solidarity des Peuples Afro-Asiatiques (Cairo), Mouvement Anti-Apartheid (MAA,) and the Mouvement contre le Racism and pour l'Amitie entre les Peuples (MRAP).

Current activities: AFASPA is one of the organisations recognised by the U.N. Committee Against Apartheid. It has good contacts with other anti-apartheid groups and works with the municipalities, with youth federations, and has both individual and collective members.

AFASPA is involved throughout Africa through two campaigns: one is the anti-apartheid struggle; the other is the Saharan refugees. Its bulletin, "Resistance Anti-Apartheid," describes the situation in South Africa.

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Amnesty International

Regarding South Africa, Amnesty International, as in all countries, demands the release of all political prisoners, calls for the human rights of prisoners, and is unconditionally against the death penalty. Its investigators continue to travel to South Africa. It also is able to provide small amounts of financial aid.

It produces a great deal of literature, including its main journal, "La Chronique d'Amnesty International," a series of information sheets on South Africa, "Action Urgente," and periodic reports on "Afrique du Sud" (for example, its statement at the U.N. Commission on Human Rights and on the Commission of Inquiry into the Death Squads).

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Paris 75011
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Rencontre Nationale contre l'Apartheid (RNCA)

Networks: MRAP, AFASPA, and SPF.

Current activities: RNCA was created in 1986 to give full support to ANC and SWAPO. Its work is based on U.N. resolutions, particularly the implementation of sanctions to isolate the apartheid system.

RNCA publishes a quarterly newsletter, LIAISON, to give the French public information about the development of the situation in South Africa and to create wide support for the progressive South African forces by organizing, with the participation of representatives of South African anti-apartheid forces, conferences, debates, and seminars; mass actions for the defence of human rights; and solidarity campaigns with the creation of Fonds de Solidarite Dulcie September to collect money to help the return of exiles and refugees and to improve health and education in communities.

RNCA works with trade unions, youth movements, African workers in France, and other anti-apartheid forces. Individuals and collectives such as town and county councils trade-unions can join the solidarity campaigns.

Future focus: RNCA will work to reinforce links with civic and student associations in order to build concrete solidarity projects to help create a post-apartheid society.

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Foundations

France-Libertes Fondation Danielle Mitterrand

The role of the Foundation in the struggle against apartheid has been to try to bring together the main political protagonists in the country, among them leaders of the ANC and Afrikaners. In 1987, it was able for the first time to get the two communities together to discuss post-apartheid democratic society. This meeting was held in Dakar, Senegal. Another similar meeting was held in November 1989 in Marly-Le-Roi in France.

The Foundation has also been involved since 1987 in progress in the social arena in South Africa, financing and supporting a series of South African initiatives and organisations whose goal and methods are convergent--to integrate children of all races into a system of preschool education that allows them to prepare for a nonracial society.

It believes that it is through action on the ground that people who are trying to help can learn. Its three priority areas are the right to education for the children who will be the actors in the 21st century; the right to health for all; and the struggle against all exclusions.

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Churches

La Federation Protestante
L'Eglise Reformee de France

While there is no Protestant NGO in France that is active, the Federation works through an umbrella organisation in Lesotho called the Communaute Evangelique pour les Actions Apostoliques (CEVAA), which is a fellowship of churches with a link to the French missionaries. It works uniquely in Lesotho with migrant workers.

Two years ago, the Federation began to ally with church bodies with activities in South Africa. It has held conferences to inform the churches about activities in South Africa. It has also taken part in some demonstrations and boycotts. It is currently involved in organising a tour of South African students coming to France and also in sending a delegation to South Africa.

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GREECE

Development Agencies

Hellenic Institute of Solidarity and Cooperation with Developing Countries (HELINAS)

Networks: E.C.-NGO Liaison Committee, Eurostep, Youth for Development and Cooperation (YDC), ICDA, Towns and Development (T&D), SATIS, and the Greek National Platform (of development organisations).

Current activities: HELINAS conducts development aid projects of a health or agricultural character in several African countries. It also implements a development education programme in Greece, working with primary and secondary schools and with local communities to encourage interest in and awareness of development issues and twinning with Third World school or community counterparts. It produces publications, conducts public activities, and participates in international seminars and networks.

Future focus: HELINAS will continue development aid projects in developing countries and development education programmes in Greece. It will initiate, as part of the latter, two development resource centres (to be located in national universities in Athens and Salonica). If finances permit, HELINAS would like to undertake a development project in South Africa.

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IRELAND

Development Agencies

Trocaire--the Catholic Agency for World Development

Networks: NGO Standing Committee for E.C. Special Programme, CIDSE, E.C.-NGO Liaison Committee, AWEPAA, African-European Institute, and Inter-Agency Development Group on South Africa.

Current activities: Trocaire has three levels of activity relating to South Africa. These involve project support to a wide range of partners within South Africa; development education in Ireland to create awareness of the legacy of apartheid; and lobbying at a national and international level to influence political decisions on policies towards South Africa.

Project support averages 250,000 pounds per year for approximately 35 projects. In addition, since 1985, Trocaire has acted as a channel for approximately .5 million pounds per year of funds coming from the ESP. Priority projects within South Africa include leadership training, community development, human rights, trade union activity, legal aid, youth training, women's education and development, primary health care, media and cultural activities, research and documentation, and support to refugees.

Future focus: The key issue for the future is to strike an appropriate balance between dealing with the legacy of apartheid and moving on to broader-based development work. Trocaire expects to focus less on publications and information and more on informal education and training. Currently, Trocaire's work has a strong urban bias and efforts will be directed at more rural-based projects. Efforts are being made to redefine the proportion of assistance that goes directly to grassroots groups, intermediary organisations, and international lobby groups. Trocaire is assessing the future priority of South Africa within the context of its overall support to southern and Sub-Saharan Africa.

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ITALY

Development Agencies

Movimento Liberazione E Sviluppo (MOLISV)

Networks: Coordinamento Nazionale Anti-Apartheid, COCIS, Eurostep, SANAM, and WIDE.

Current activities: MOLISV was founded in 1970 to promote the liberation of the Portuguese colonies in Africa and to sensitise Italian public opinion on the anti-apartheid struggle. It gradually evolved into a development NGO, providing organisational, training, and technical support to development actions in the South. It is still mainly concentrating its efforts in the southern Africa region, supporting projects in Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and, starting now, South Africa.

In the development education field, its main concern remains anti-apartheid action and the promotion of a democratic, nonracial, nonsexist South Africa.

Future focus: MOLISV plans to extend its development work in South Africa by supporting and empowering those structures that can guarantee the building process of a strong civil society.

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Mr. Osvaldo Lingua
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Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti (COSPE)

Networks: SANAM, COCIS, Bahrawi European Coordination, Italina Anti-Apartheid Coordination, and other ad hoc campaigns (i.e., European campaign on debt and equal trade, italian campaign on Eritrea).

Current activities: Since its establishment in 1983, COSPE has promoted projects in Zambia with the liberation movements of Namibia (1984) and South Africa (1985) through the E.C. co-financing budget line for NGOs and with private contributions from the Italian public and anti-apartheid groups. It has been a member of SANAM since the start (1986), through which it has had access to the ESP funds and supported projects in various sectors, such as rural development, institutional support to women and trade union organisations, and pre-school and informal education.

At present, it continues its projects with the ANC in Zambia and Tanzania (the latter through th E.C. Special Programme for the Victims of Destabilisation). In South Africa, besides the ESP and other small contributions, it provides institutional support to the Kagiso Trust with Italian Government co-financing. In Italy, as a member of the Anti-Apartheid Coordination it continues to promote information activities on South Africa.

Future Focus: COSPE intends to accompany the Kagiso Trust and the progressive NGO community in South AFrica, as they have stated, "from opposing to governing" at the community level, which means for COSPE changing the focus from an approach based mainly on solidarity to a development cooperation one (while of course the solidarity will continue until the effective end of apartheid).

As COSPE's main experience in development has always been rural communities' empowerment and development and small industries/cooperatives, COSPE's future role in South Africa will probably be in this sector.

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THE NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands Government

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Development Cooperation)

The Netherlands reserves 1.5 percent of its NNI for development cooperation. The bulk of the funds available goes for bilateral and multilateral financing; around 7.5 percent of the budget is co-financed through the NGO sector.

Towards South Africa the aim of the policy of the Netherlands Government is the complete abolition of the apartheid system by peaceful means and its replacement by an equitable political system in which all South Africans, regardless of race or colour, may live together in peace and harmony on the basis of equal rights. The first requirement for this is the inauguration of national dialogue with the participation of true representatives of the black majority.

Dutch policy follow three tracks, which together form an integrated approach. The First Track is designed to exert political and economic pressure on the government of South Africa with a view to convincing it that change is both necessary and inevitable. Such pressure is exerted in particular by the selective economic sanctions imposed by the E.C.

Under the Second Track policy, the Netherlands makes funds available from the Development Cooperation budget to support trends in South African society aiming to bring about reform by peaceful means. Aid of this kind is intended to provide assistance to nongovernmental groups and organisations striving to bring about genuine social reform in South Africa.

The Netherlands Government also thinks it necessary to promote a political solution to contribute to thinking about what should replace the apartheid regime. Accordingly, the aim of the Third Track is to promote the essential dialogue, by formulating and propagating generally acknowledged principles that could serve as the basis for a settlement in South Africa.

Within the Southern Africa Programme, Fl. 15 million ($8.5 million) is currently available every year for aid to the victims of apartheid. The aid is channeled through Netherlands NGOs, trade unions, international organisations, and the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria.

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Joint Coordination on Co-Financing (GOM)

The Catholic Organisation for Development Cooperation (CEBEMO), the Humanistic Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (HIVOS), the Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO), and the Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation (NOVIB) are the four development NGOs co-financed by the Dutch Government.

Together, they form a body called Joint Coordination on Co-Financing (GOM) for purposes of negotiating with the government. The chairperson of GOM rotates among the four and there is a paid staff person who acts as Secretary. GOM directors meet monthly; the program directors also meet regularly.

The four NGOs have the following characteristics in common: They are all co-financing institutions; they are all development NGOs supporting NGOs in the South; and they represent the four pillars ("zuil") of the Dutch social structure (CEBEMO is Catholic; HIVOS, humanistic; ICCO, Protestant; and NOVIB, secular).

The co-financing NGO budget is a four-year agreement between the Ministry and the four agencies. The funds are provided on a lump sum basis. The agencies have to account annually through their annual report and audited financial statements. The four co-financing organisations also have access to specific sectoral (e.g., women, environment, media) and regional budget lines at the Ministry. Access to specific sectoral or regional budget lines is only on the basis of a project or project approval. Thus, all four co-financing agencies finance programmes in South Africa both from their total lump sum budget and from the specific budget line at the Ministry.

The four co-financing agencies received during 1990 six percent of the total development cooperation budget. During the four years 1991-1994, this will increase each year with 0.25 percent up to seven percent in 1994. This concerns the four-year agreement with the government. In 1991, the co-financing agencies together will receive 366.6 million. This is divided as follows: one third goes to CEBEMO; one third to ICCO and one third to NOVIB/HIVOS. Between NOVIB and HIVOS, this is again divided: two thirds to NOVIB and one third to HIVOS.

In addition to the government budget line for NGOs, the NGOs do their own fundraising through mechanisms like information campaigns and through the church structure.

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2340 AB Oegstgeest
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Catholic Organisation for Development Cooperation (CEBEMO)
Vastenaktie: Dutch Bishops' Lenten Campaign

Networks: CIDSE and SANAM.

Current activities: CEBEMO and Vastenaktie are two different Catholic Organisations for Development Cooperation. CEBEMO was set up to serve as a mediating organisation between Catholic institutions in Third World countries and the Dutch Ministry of Development Cooperation, for financial assistance to these institutions for development activities. Vastenaktie was set up by the Dutch Catholic Bishops with the aim of stimulating the Catholic population to contribute to the development activities of these same Catholic institutions in Third World countries.

- Juridical assistance to victims of apartheid (for example, assisting dependents of political prisoners);

- Assistance to the educational system in South Africa (mainly nonformal educational activities, the training of black teachers, Open School project of the Catholic Church);
- Conscientisation programmes through the Justice and Peace office in every diocese;
- Communication projects (for example, newspapers and training of journalists);
- Small development projects set up and executed by the target groups themselves.

Future focus: As to any change in focus, CEBEMO is shifting its emphasis from urban to rural development and want to strengthen rural structures through the churches in South Africa.

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Catholic Organisation for Development Cooperation (CEBEMO)
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Humanistic Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (HIVOS)

Networks: SANAM.

Current activities: HIVOS has concentrated on the following development sectors:

- Employment creation strategies, through strengthening the debate on cooperatives/self-managed enterprises, the need for economic viability, support to service structures that can assess economic initiatives, both in urban and rural areas;
- Integrated rural development, through university outreach programmes, regional development consortia, and through rural-based service organisations, defence and research work on rural land and labour issues, assistance to promote sustainable rural development;
- Urban housing and land planning programmes, through service organisations that assist squatter communities, hostel dwellers, and township residents in their negotiations with the state and private sector in areas of site and service, housing defaults, upgrading, and community facilities;
- Organisational development of the NGO sector though support to NGOs that can provide organisational advice, assessment, and back-up service to the NGO sector;
- Cadre training, through human resource development training programmes for the NGO sector;
- Career advice centres providing advice and guidance to unemployed youth and school-leavers;
- Literacy programmes, trying to facilitate regional structures and an integrated approach towards literacy, linking up literacy work with wider development programmes in a particular community/area;
- Contributions to major policy debates for the mass democratic movement, trade unions, ANC, in areas of land, urban planning/housing, and industrialisation policy.

Future focus: Right from the start of the HIVOS programme in South Africa, HIVOS has been visiting the counterpart organisations on an ongoing basis. The monitoring of the programme, however, was done from the head office in The Hague. In 1991, this has been moved to the HIVOS Regional Office for Southern Africa, based in Harare (which was established in 1988) to facilitate a stronger regional network between like-minded NGOs in the region. Incidentally, HIVOS has facilitated an exchange between programmes in South Africa beyond southern Africa (e.g., Latin and Central America).

HIVOS wishes to support those structures of society that presently and most likely also in the future will remain marginal (economically, politically, socially): thus the unemployed, homeless, and rural population at large. HIVOS wishes to strengthen the bargaining power of the marginalised vis a vis the power structures (state, local government, private sector).

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Ms. Irene Dubel
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Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO)

Networks: Aprodev.

Current activities: As a Protestant organisation, ICCO's first partner organisation is the South African Council of Churches (SACC), but it supports other groups as well and does not limit its contacts to church organisations. The development sectors it supports are:

- Trade unions and some of their service organisations (especially educational programmes);
- Media projects (newspapers and publishing houses);
- Service organisations (for example, groups involved in issues like land and violence);
- Community organisations (for example, Regional Councils of Churches and health clinics);
- Human rights (for example, SACC Justice and Reconciliation offices, Dependants Conference, Refugee Department, Repatriation of Exiles);
- Some lobbying groups within the Netherlands.

Future focus: If the political change continues, ICCO will turn to a more proactive, development approach. It will also assist with training and networking in southern Africa to try to provide local NGOs with technical assistance through new partners. What ICCO does depends to a large degree on what its partners are saying. It tries to listen to how they are assessing the situation. ICCO plans to organise a low-key conference with partners to hear how they assess changes. ICCO participates in the Round Table meetings of the SACC.

What ICCO does depends on what its partners say. It tries to listen to how they are assessing the situation and will send some staff to South Africa to organise a low-key conference with partners to hear how they assess changes. It is a new development for just ICCO's staff to go South Africa. In the past, ICCO has participated in the roundtables that the Council of Churches holds to talk about programme developments.

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Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO)
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Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation (NOVIB)

Networks: SANAM and ACORD.

Current activities: NOVIB has its own fundraising programme, which is important. Its constituency is widely representative, including most political parties, plus trade unions, and farmers. It has a mailing list of one-half million people, who receive information and make donations. The NOVIB funding for South Africa totals eight million DFL) co-financing (roughly 100 million worldwide); fundraising (30 million worldwide); and government and E.C. special funds (56 million).

NOVIB is involved in the following development sectors, in order of importance:

- Human rights and aid programme (which has been significant but is bound to decrease);
- Advice offices of the civic associations;
- Alternative media (a training programme for journalists);
- Liberation movements (and, internally, some unions and some projects of the UDF at the national level);
- Service organisations (community and trade union, education and research organisations);
- Trade unions (some smaller ones);
- Rural sector (small cooperatives);
- In Europe, campaigns to promote sanctions around specific issues.

Future focus: NOVIB is preparing new guidelines--and new priority areas--that it is discussing with people inside and outside South Africa. It has helped to create--and is funding--an association of South African NGOs. The members came together initially in Harare and then met in South Africa for the first time in February 1991. It is NOVIB's initiative for decentralising and endowing people in the South--to try to address the fundamental inequality in the donor/partner relationship.

As people move from politics to development, there is an increasing need for training, networking, resource materials. The counterparts are not looking so much for funding as for human resource development. The implications for NOVIB's South African programme are that, while there is not a fundamental policy change, there will be a few shifts. As soon as the ANC is a political party, for example, it will not be a target for funding. Human rights and legal aid will decrease as development of civics as grassroots organisations increases. And there is more interest in developing rural models.

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Solidarity Groups

Workgroup Kairos
Christians Against Apartheid

Current activities: Workgroup Kairos (which means "at the right moment") began as a support group for Beyers Naude's Christian Institute. Made up of volunteers working in the anti-apartheid struggle, it directs itself to all Christians and churches (both Protestant and Roman Catholic). While maintaining close contact with Christian organisations, it also cooperates closely with many other institutions (such as media, human rights, and universities). The central issues for Workgroup Kairos are protests against violations of human rights--issues such as actions for political prisoners and improvement of health care.

Kairos is not a fundraising organisation itself, but often refers South African organisations to other sources. In addition, its main activities are advising churches, other organisations, and individual persons and influencing and informing politicians and the media. The fundamental starting point for Kairos remains that activities are only undertaken--it at all possible--on request of or after consultation with South African organisations such as the ANC and the South African Council of Churches, among others.

Future focus: The character of big campaigns for economic pressure on South Africa (for example, the Shell campaign, the coal boycott, and pressure on other Dutch companies) is changing, due to the different situation presently in South Africa. In the future, the main point of campaigns will probably become the strengthening of the position of trade unions in Dutch companies in South Africa.

The changing political environment in South Africa will also affect the nature of the NGO/South African relationship. The emphasis, which has been on funding, will shift from funding projects to providing expertise and linkages. There are a number of examples of nonfinancial cooperation already taking place.

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Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (KZA)
Holland Committee on Southern Africa

Networks: The Liaison Group of National Anti-Apartheid Movements in the Countries of the European Community and the SANAM network.

Current activities: KZA is involved in three fields: Educating the public; political lobbying; and providing financial support to the liberation movements and to the UDF inside the country. The lobbying is focused on sanctions against South Africa. It collaborates with Workgroup Kairos on the oil shipping issue and approaches city councils in collaboration with LOTA. It looks for "people sanctions"--actions ordinary people can take--against buying kruggerands and South African fruit, for example, or the boycott against SHell, which has been its biggest campaign. Conducting consumers' campaigns is a personal way to educate the public.

KZA does its own fundraising with the Dutch public and plays an intermediary role with NGOs. It proposes projects to the Dutch government and to the ESP and sets criteria for accepting the money.

Future focus: Now many of the anti-apartheid groups in South Africa that KZA has supported/funded are changing from anti-apartheid organisations into development organisations. In South Africa, it would like to continue to help the civics to develop and further to continue with literacy and alternative education programmes. KZA will most likely in the future reduce its involvements in scholarship programmes and focus more on scholarships and labour opportunity for ex-political prisoners. KZA wants to continue in the future its information work in the Netherlands about South and southern Africa and also plans to continue with the lobby work, most likely focused on the lobby for support to overcome the results of apartheid in South and southern Africa.

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Anti-Apartheidsbeweging Nederland (AABN)
Anti-Apartheid Movement Netherlands

Networks: The Liaison Group of National Anti-Apartheid Movements in the Countries of the European Community.

Current activities: The AABN engages in political activities and education and material support. It has waged many campaigns in the field of public education. Its support has been mainly limited to the ANC, but it has also acted as an intermediary for some South African organisations. Mainly, it has concentrated on educational institutions like SOMAFCO, Dakawa, and the ANC women's section. AABN stimulates linkages and contacts. It prepared, for the ANC donors conference in Tanzania February 1991, a listing of possibilities of education in the Netherlands for exiles as well as for people from inside. These are opportunities both on the academic and on the vocational level. It lobbied the government to give amply to scholarships to prepare exiles before they go home. It now has a collective arrangement with the free universities to accommodate South African students (who are generally sent by South African churches).

Future focus: Two issues of importance are vocational training and foreign funding. On the former, the majority of exiles have hardly finished any education, and yet it is easier to find funds for academic study than for vocational training. The Vocational Training Centre of the ANC does not give a certificate, which has created a problem. AABN is trying to find an institution to accredit it.

On the latter, there are questions inside the country relating to foreign funds--and other funds as well. People are asking whether they can receive money from companies, for example, and under what conditions. These funding issues need to be clarified in terms of policy making. A great many international donors stand ready to help.

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Shipping Research Bureau (SRB)

The Shipping Research Bureau was founded in 1980 by two Dutch nongovernmental organisations, the Holland Committee on Southern Africa and Workgroup Kairos. The Bureau conducts research and publishes reports on the ways in which South Africa tries to obtain crude oil imports to counter the embargo imposed by nearly all oil-exporting countries. Since 1989, the SRB also monitors coal imports from South Africa in support of existing and future sanctions on South African coal. The SRB issues free of charge a quarterly Newsletter on the Oil Embargo against South Africa (including the Coal Monitor).

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Local Authorities Against Apartheid (LOTA)

Networks: Dutch municipalities.

Current activities: LOTA, which is the union of Dutch Local Authorities Against Apartheid, was founded in July 1988 when a group of mayors, aldermen, and town councillors came together to discuss ways they could contribute to the struggle against apartheid and developed a joint policy of economic sanctions against the apartheid regime. LOTA has now grown to 80 member municipalities and is in touch with the civic associations in South Africa, working closely with the new national civic body. The municipalities united in LOTA want to contribute to the improvement of living conditions in the townships and to the development of a nonracial local government.

Future focus: LOTA wants to offer its experience to members of civics in South Africa, both through conducting training courses in Holland and sending experts to South Africa to train civics in certain aspects of local government and related issues.

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Church Agencies

Breed Overleg Zuidelijk Afrika (BOZA)
Broad Platform on South Africa

Members: Dutch Lenten Campaign, CEBEMO, Central Missionary Board, Justitia et Pax Netherlands, Caritas Neerlandica, Dutch Missionary Council, Pax Christi Netherlands, and Workgroup Kairos (observer).

BOZA is a platform of Catholic organisations on South Africa. BOZA shares information on South Africa, tries to influence representatives of church and state on matters of sanctions, human rights, and anti-apartheid activities, conscientises the broad (Catholic) community on the situation of black people in South Africa. In June 1990, the BOZA undertook a mission to South Africa. The conclusions of this mission were used for active lobbying activities in the spring of 1990 when the abolition of sanctions was discussed in parliament.

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Dienst Over Grenzen (DOG)
Service Abroad

Networks: WCC.

Current activities: DOG, an ecumenical recruitment organisation for overseas development work, has a programme of personnel assistance to partner organisations in about 35 countries in the Third World. Of its 150 development workers presently working overseas, about 50 percent are in Southern Africa.

Future focus: In cases where qualified local expertise might not be available in South Africa, DOG is open to requests from NGO partner organisations for personnel assistance in different fields (e.g., education, health, agriculture, technical fields, and social work).

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Stichting Oecumenische Hulp (SOH)
Dutch Interchurch Aid (DIA)

Current activities: DIA is involved in several sectors with the South African Council of Churches, the Medical University of Southern Africa/Institute of Community Service, and the ANC. With the SACC, DIA supports activities in the areas of gardening, school building, returnees, and general support to Mozambican refugees and victims of civil strife. With MEDUNSA and Medicos, DIA supports activities in the areas of gardening, clinic construction, water supply, and sanitation. With the ANC, DIA supports the returnee programme.

Future focus: DIA's further cooperation with the ANC is under preparation.

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Tertiary Education and Research

Landelijk Overlegorgaan van Steungroepen (LOS)
National Council of Support Groups, aiming at South Africa

Current activities: LOS consists of 24 groups in the Netherlands that support black South Africans studying theology at universities in the country. For the last several years, students have also been in the fields of social studies, language, and law. The Belijdende Kring (the "confessional circle") in South Africa is the main institution to identify candidates, but the Institute of Contextual Theology also makes suggestions, as does the Protestant Commission for South Africa (EKSA).

The students are able to bring their families, which means that often the spouses can do graduate study as well. The support groups raise funds to finance their anti-apartheid activities and to contribute to the LOS fund. They assist the South African families during their stay in Holland. In 1991, there were 12 students on this program.

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Reference Centre on Education and Religion in South Africa (RECSA)

Networks: LOZAF.

Current activities: RECSA grew out of a conference held in Amsterdam in 1086 on "Education and Religion in Post-Apartheid South Africa," and is a voluntary organisation for raising consciousness on development in South Africa. It saw the need for a coordinating body of education and research programmes to respond to proposals made by democratic South African organisations and to function as a clearinghouse for information on religion and education in South Africa.

A RECSA mission to South Africa in 1989 established contacts with a range of institutions and sent a second mission in 1991. It is developing a process whereby Dutch institutions consult with South Africans about assisting in developing programmes to fit the needs.

Future focus: Part of the idea of RECSA network is to mediate and channel needs. RECSA also believes it can be useful one day as a source and a broker on financial resources.

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Landelijk Overleg van Zuid Africa Fondsen (LOZAF)
National Consultative Group of Dutch University South Africa Funds

Networks: RECSA, SAERT, and national anti-apartheid groups.

Current activities: LOZAF is an informal coordinating group of eight Dutch universities, which have a fund that is or may be used for South African refugee students. The universities are University of Amsterdam, Delft University of Technology, University of Groningen, Tilburg University, Twenty University of Technology, Technical University of Eindhoven, Utrecht University, and Agricultural University Wageningen.

For six of the eight universities, the ANC was regarded as the first nominating organisation. Utrecht University uses the 'Belijdende kring' as nominating organisation for its fund. In June 1989, a LOZAF delegation undertook a mission to Zambia and Tanzania to investigate the ANC needs for support in order to broaden the scope of educational cooperation between the Dutch universities and the ANC.

One of the conclusions was that the Dutch universities should consider extending the funds to candidates from inside South Africa. Since the beginning of 1990, LOZAF has accepted candidates nominated from within South Africa, using the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (UDUSA) as its counterpart inside the country.

Future focus: Most of the universities still follow the policy of a selective academic boycott. Some have contacts with the University of the Western Cape. Depending on future political changes in South Africa, these relations will be intensified. Another possibility is to intensify the cooperation with UDUSA and it members at universities in South Africa, but there are no concrete plans for this yet.

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Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education (NUFFIC)

Current activities: NUFFIC's purpose is to encourage and help Dutch educational and scientific institutions to work together with counterparts elsewhere in the world. Among its activities are coordinating and conducting programmes of cooperation and exchange that are sponsored by the Dutch government and the European Community. It does not have links within South Africa, except through the Christian Academy for University Science Education (CAUSE).

Closely associated with NUFFIC is the Centre for the Study of Education in Developing Countries (CESO), which has informal contacts--no official links--with organisations in South Africa that lead to information exchange but not to projects.

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South Africa Economic Research and Training Project (SAERT)

Current activities: SAERT was formed out of perceived need for a systematic and realistic investigation into the various policy options facing a future national democratic government in South Africa and the provision of a minimum number of trained personnel to assist in the construction of a post-apartheid society. SAERT is intended to be the initial institutional nucleus for the coordination and development of a pool of national socio-economic development planners with the ultimate objective of setting up a Centre for Policy Research in Africa.

SAERT conducts policy workshops, carries out research and training, produces publications, and acts as an advisory body to universities and research institutions in the Netherlands and internationally.

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Foundations

Bernard van Leer Foundation

Current activities: The Bernard van Leer Foundation supports innovative projects that are designed to improve the educational, social, and developmental opportunities of children from birth to eight years of age. Over 140 major projects are currently being supported in 40 countries around the world, including both industrialised and developing nations. In all cases, the focus is on children and communities that belong to the most disadvantaged in the countries concerned. Often they belong to ethnic or cultural minorities, living in shanty towns or remote rural areas.

In South Africa, the Foundation supports a number of preschool centres in various parts of the country and the training and support activities these centres undertake in their areas. With the assistance of these projects, a large number of small pre-schools have been set up for farm labourers, attached to community centres, or in available structures. Training paraprofessional preschool teachers, parents committees, and childminders is in most cases part of the project operations.

Future focus: The Foundation intends to initiate a series of child development studies in South Africa, to ensure that basic information on the way children in all sections of the population grow up will become available. These studies should be supervised and undertaken by specialists from within South Africa. Once additional information becomes available, new programmes for young children will be set up by the Foundation with local partners and by other interested organisations.

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Trade Unions

Federatie Nederlandse Vakbeweging (FNV)

Networks: ICFTU

Current activities: Since 1975, the Dutch government has channeled funds to the Dutch trade union movement, which amounted to 11 million guilders for developing countries in 1987. The amount is distributed between the FNV and the Christelijk National Vakverbond (CNV) on the basis of membership.

In addition to government funds, the FNV grants some of its own funds to trade union activities in developing countries. To that purpose, an FNV International Solidarity Fund has been instituted. Also, in individual cases, fundraising campaigns are organised among the membership, such as for Chile and South Africa. Also, trade union members form groups to discuss international aspects of or to deal with specific countries such as Chile, India, Indonesia, and South Africa.

As part of the NGO movement, FNV establishes financial and nonfinancial relationships with organisations in South Africa towards a crucial common objective: defending workers on the international level. FNV believes that trade unions--and this applies to others looking for funds--should organise and identify their policies and try to approach donor agencies in a way that is more than a funding relationship. One vehicle for accomplishing this is to develop common approaches to issues, like how to deal with TNCs, debt, or sanctions.

Its network in South Africa is with the trade union movement, where it is interested in assisting, as an act of solidarity, its counterparts' efforts to become independent and self-reliant. Historically, the trade unions are the only movement inside South Africa that survived. FNV has built up relationships with COSATU and their support groups. COSATU is hesitant about having unaffiliated locals moving around internationally looking for funds.

For FNV, it is not in the interest of the trade union groups to support these splinter groups that are seeking external funding. FNV believes that everyone should work via the established structures. FNV attaches importance to its coordination on an international level, where it discusses all requests for support and assesses with its counterparts what the main developments are. It discusses openly--in the presence of COSATU and NACTU--their projects.

Future focus: FNV believes that the sort of cooperation illustrated by the trade union movements should be developed in other sectors. Because external funds will run out, organisations must raise funds inside the country. FNV may be willing to go beyond what it now does, to explore ways to assist in areas like manpower development and social security systems.

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CNV-Actie Kom Over

Current activities: CNV-Actie Kom Over is a special department within the National Federation of Christian Trade Unions in the Netherlands (CNV) that deals with trade union matters and coordinates the aid to these trade unions in the Third World. The financial means of the CNV-Actie Kom Over are formed by a contribution from the Dutch government and voluntary gifts from members of the CNV. The aid is especially aimed at the poorest trade unions in the developing countries and is used mainly for schooling and educational purposes. The need in these countries is still very great. The most important criteria of the CNV-Actie Kom Over for support are that the trade union be:

- Independent, with regard to government, employers, and political parties;
- Democratic, both in internal organisation and in their views concerning the development of the society in general;
- Unable to raise sufficient funds by their own means;
- Not affiliated with the ICFTU or the WFTU, which have their own funds and funding activities;
- Structurally capable in manpower and organisation to be able to allocate effectively the financial support;
- Possessing internal ways of financial control by which administration and control can be done and by which the financial situation can be accounted for the rank and file.

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NORWAY

Royal Norwegian Government

Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Norway's humanitarian assistance to liberation movements and others has been linked to an anti-apartheid policy. Because of the political link, the assistance has been the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, specifically, the Political Department. NORAD has not dealt with South Africa because the humanitarian assistance to the liberation movements has been linked with the overall anti-apartheid policy. This assistance has been separate organisationally and a separate item in the budget.

Assistance has increased over the years and has remained the same for the last three years--130 million NOK or about U.S. 20 million. The support has been to liberation movements recognised by the OAU (about one-third to the ANC and some to the PAC), to U.N. agencies and some other international NGOs, and to Norwegian NGOs (churches, trade unions, and SAIH). Also the focus has been on humanitarian assistance to refugees in the Front Line States, focused on education in the settlements at Dakawa and Mazimbu, as well as daily necessities. The cooperation programmes with the ANC have been negotiated on an annual basis.

After Namibian independence, the SWAPO assistance fell away and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has increased its activities inside South Africa, giving legal aid and, in particular, assistance to educational programmes through the trade unions, churches, and some community development projects. Lately the focus has been more on support to the democratisation process.

Future focus: As changes occur in South Africa and exiles are being repatriated, the Ministry is rethinking its policies. During the developments of last year, its focus has been more and more on support to democratisation and competence-building in the new South Africa and on ways NGOs can help.

In the longer term, Norwegian NGOs' proposals to work in South Africa would go through the regular channels of NORAD. In this transition period, however, the NGOs are still being handled by the Political Department. Projects with the ANC will continue to be channeled through NGOs. As NGOs begin to go through normal development assistance channels, they will have to follow the requirement of raising private funds.

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Church Agencies

Church of Norway Council of Foreign Relations

Networks: European Network on South African Affairs (coordinated by the Church of Norway Council of Foreign Relations), WCC, and LWF.

Current activities: The Church of Norway is the largest NGO in Norway in terms of its funding for South Africa. Its budget for 1991 was 3.5 million U.S. (or NOK 25 million), which is double the next largest at NOK 13 million. The Church works through the SACC (one third of its budget), through South African NGOs, and through the WCC Programme to Combat Racism.

In South Africa, its main interest has been, not in charity nor bursaries, but in strengthening organisations that are somehow involved in change. Its approach is very grassroots-oriented. It is generous in its support, and does not designate funds, but gives block grants. It encourages the local organisations to take responsibility and has always required financial and activity reporting. It discusses programmes with its partners, but facilitates their taking the responsibility for implementation and accountability.

The Council is also trying to work on South African concerns within the Church of Norway and has been vocal in the Church and with the Government on the sanctions policy (especially the shipping of Norwegian oil, which was a key issue). In what was a very difficult negotiation, it persuaded the government to adopt sanctions with some exceptions vital to the economic livelihood of certain parties. The Church of Norway did not support the boycott of Shell, because it did not want to be in the position of drawing up lists of which companies were acceptable.

Future focus: The Church of Norway finds it is difficult to say precisely what the transition in South Africa will call for, although it is arguing for keeping the programmes it has, and not for starting new activities. It wants to maintain its profile as a grassroots institution involved in organisation- and skills-building in the process of democratisation.

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Norwegian Church Aid

Networks: WCC and LWF.

Current activities: NCA is an ecumenical development agency, including the Church of Norway Church and the free churches. NCA has been working in South Africa for five or six years, with some funds from the church and from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Because it has concentrated on the SADCC countries, NCA has not been so involved in South Africa as the Church of Norway, but it has supported directly the SACC, the ANC Manpower Development Programme, and a project in South Africa that assists income-generating activities for women.

Future focus: While it is difficult for NCA to give specific plans, it expects to increase its support to South Africa, depending on the situation in South Africa and the role of the Church of Norway in a free and independent South Africa. As the relationship changes with the Church of Norway, the NCA will do more, mainly with church bodies but with other church-related organisations as well. The debate on future church activities will take place in 1992, but it is clear that many organisations will need support in the future.

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Norwegian Youth Action YMCA-YWCA
Ungdomsaksjonen KFUK-KFUM

Networks: World Alliance of YMCAs, World YWCA, the Norwegian Youth Council, and the Norwegian Council for Southern Africa.

Current activities: The Norwegian Youth Action (NYA) is a special branch for international solidarity and development under the National Council of YMCA-YWCA of Norway. The YMCA-YWCA Norway is the biggest (membership is approximately 50,000) Christian children and youth movement in Norway working closely with the Church at the local level.

The Norwegian YMCA-YWCA initiated its anti-apartheid work in connection with the Youth festival in 1984, mobilising 3,000 teenagers in educational and practical solidarity activities. In later follow-up, NYA has had the coordinator role.

In December 1987, Desmond Tutu visited Norway and received the Nobel Peace Prize. This event had a strong impact on Norwegian Church life and boosted acceptance of the struggle against apartheid as an integral part of Christian conviction.

NYA YMCA-YWCA has been a very active partner within the World Alliance of YMCAs in their efforts to bring about changes in South Africa. The anti-apartheid resolution at the World Council in 1985 was initiated from Norway. In the follow-up, the NYA has worked through the Joint Task Group on Apartheid to try to influence a development in South African YMCAs. It is been an educational process for all partners involved in putting more emphasis on the ideological and political side rather than the project side. Significant changes have taken place in the South African YMCAs over the last four years. The NYA has through the World Alliance provided financial support towards YMCA's staff in South Africa in the field of leadership and youth mobilisation. In Norway the NYA YMCA-YWCA has launched programmes and solidarity actions both at national, regional, and local level.

Future focus: As changes take place in South Africa and within the YMCA movement, the challenge to international partners is even greater. In a transition period of great confusion, many solidarity groups will find it more difficult to mobilise awareness. NYA through its YMCA/YWCA network considers the development of leadership, the strengthening of organisational ties and infrastructure, youth exchange, and discussions on programme profile to be issues of great importance.

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Studententenes og Akademikernes Internasjonale Hjelpefond (SAIH)
Norwegian Students and Academics International Assistance Fund

Networks: INTERFUND (and cooperation with organisations like Radda Barnen and Operasjon Dagsverk)

Current activities: Norwegian Students and Academics International Assistance Fund (SAIH) is an independent solidarity and development organisation based at tertiary education institutions in Norway. Working under the motto "education for liberation," member committees on campuses countrywide are actively involved in fundraising and information campaigns relating to SAIH's projects in southern Africa and Latin America. These committees comprise representatives of student and academic organisations, volunteer workers, and university-based trade unions.

Future focus: See INTERFUND.

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Redd Barna
Norwegian Save the Children

Networks: ISCA, all members of ISCA, UNHCR, UNICEF, and local NGOs.

Current activities: Redd Barna's general guidelines are to take the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a starting point for all its activities. SIDA has worked very closely with the Swedish and Norwegian Save the Children organisations, dividing up southern Africa into two parts--providing money to the Swedish SAVE for Namibia and South Africa and to the Norwegian Save for Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Redd Barna's role inwards South Africa has been through support of ANC children in Zimbabwe and a small grant in 1988 to a group in South Africa called Free the Children Alliance. Redd Barna still needs a clearer strategy and is not yet active in South Africa primarily because of its heavy involvement in Mozambique.

Future focus: In the previous planning period, Redd Barna worked together with the ANC and SWAPO. Cooperation with SWAPO was wound up after Namibia's liberation. Political development in South Africa has led to the ANC's work now being legitimate and its activities have in consequence been transferred back to South Africa. The political development in South Africa will in time reveal whether it will be appropriate for Redd Barna to consider giving assistance within South Africa itself, preferably in conjunction with Swedish Save the Children and/or other ISCA members.

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Trade Union-Related Organisations

Arbeiderbevegeisens Internasjonale Stottekomite (AIS)
International Solidarity Committee of the Norwegian Labour Movement
Landsorganisajonen i Norge (LO)
Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions

Networks: ICFTU, Norwegian trade unions, AOF, and NPA.

Current activities: In the mid 1970s, LO started continuous cooperation with and assistance to training bodies that supported the pre-trade union leaders. In the late 1970s, its contacts were through the ICFTU, which coordinated assistance and whose main sources were the Nordic countries and the FNV. In the 1980s, it became possible for LO started to give direct assistance to black trade unions. Some of the LO funds were raised by its own efforts, but most came from the government.

LO's cooperation has been in organisation-building, because it believes that strengthening trade unions was the most effective tool for fighting apartheid. It has also given educational support to other organisations and, in addition, legal and humanitarian aid.

In addition to its work through the ICFTU, there has been close coordination among Nordic trade unions, including policy questions like sanctions. In 1976, the trade unions in Norway introduced boycotts on the import of South African goods. The question of extensive economic sanctions has been discussed for years in the ICFTU family. LO now has a clear stand on extensive sanctions, including oil and shipping, with the legislation becoming effective in 1987. ICFTU, the Nordic unions, and the South African unions are now in agreement on sanctions.

Future focus: As the situation changes, it is probable that funds will decrease or stop. LO is holding discussions with service organisations and unions about this problem. COSATU has developed a five-year plan for reducing its foreign funds but needs cooperation for the transition period.

As to the content of LO's projects, while there will not be a big change, there will be more support to education and less to infrastructure. The South African unions and confederations have expressed the need for more systematic educational support, which they believe to have been too ad hoc and too voluntary. They are planning for their own futures.

Workers' environmental questions--health and safety--will become main priorities in South, with a need for specialist training. Another priority will be training in labor laws, when they are revised).

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Arbeidernes Opplysningsforbund (AOF)
Workers Educational Association

Networks: International Solidarity Committee of the Nordic Labour Movement (Labour Party, the LO, and the Norwegian Peoples' Aid) and its own branches (200,000 participants).

Current activities: AOF, the Education Office of the unions, carries out two kinds of activities:

- Internal activities (for example, training courses for shop stewards within the movement), funded from the membership dues for training and education, are directed at their member organisations, of which the most important is the LO;

- External activities (for example, language courses), funded by the Ministry of Education and fees, are directed at the general public (adult education) as well as being a service organisation for its members.

AOF has a long tradition of cooperating with the ANC.

Future focus: LO involvement with COSATU has been heavy, and AIS wants to use sizable funds for training, which would be channeled through AOF. AOF is currently working on a training programme, in consultation with COSATU, as it defines its needs and assess their relevance in terms of what AOF has to offer. It is awaiting directions from COSATU about the advisability of bringing people to Norway or sending Norwegians to South Africa on a short-term basis.

AOF will surely support COSATU for many years to come, with the major thrust probably in the area of training. It would also be interested in the cultural sector in Natal.

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Norsk Folkenjelp
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

Networks: LO family, ICFTU, International Workers Aid (Social Democratic family), FOS, Solidarite Socialiste Internationale (SSI), and Norwegian Refugee Council.

Current activities: NPA's objective in Third World countries is to build self-reliant organisations; its mode of operation is to facilitate the process of an organisation's investigating itself. Thus, NPA does not engage Norwegians to do the work for an organisation.

While NPA has not yet worked inside South Africa, it has cooperated for 15 years with the ANC, SWAPO, and PAC in their exile activities. It has funded field projects in Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Angola, and Kenya. It also gives scholarships to the ANC tenable all over the world--100 a year--for which the ANC chooses the students and the countries for study.

NPA built the Dakawa vocational training complex for the ANC and has, over the last three years, been assisting the ANC in learning how to build and manage the facility itself.

Future focus: Plans for Dakawa, which has a capacity for 15,000 people, include its potential as a school open to other countries--an ANC Education Centre in Africa.

As for work inside South Africa, NPA has decided that it will not go into traditional development assistance, because it sees the development problem as a political matter of redistribution. Rather than doing what the government should do, like building schools or hospitals, NPA will concentrate on assisting marginalised people--in the area of mother and child health, for example, and on assisting in the democratisation process and organisation-building within trade unions. It will watch the situation very closely and consult with the ANC structure, but its main interests are in health, education, and social organisation.

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Solidarity Agencies

Fellesradet for det sorlige Afrika
Norwegian Council for Southern Africa

Networks: The Council is an umbrella body of 44 national bodies, representing three-to-four thousand members--trade unions, political youth parties, and student groups.

Current activities: The Norwegian Council on Southern Africa, which is the Norwegian anti-apartheid movement, cooperates closely with the solidarity organisations in the other Nordic countries. It has played a lesser role in the organisation of projects because it has concentrated on information and lobbying for southern Africa.

It started its activities, after the liberation of Zimbabwe, with a primary health project in cooperation SAIH. In 1984, it began recruiting teachers to secondary schools in Zimbabwe. Over the last seven years, the project size of the Council has increased, with programmes now in Mozambique, Namibia, Angola, and South Africa. It is also supporting the resettlement camps in Tanzania.

Future focus: It held an annual meeting in September 1991 to discuss its future. While it believes that information work is important and that there is still a need for such an organisation as the Council, it does not know how it will work in the future. Now that the Norwegian public thinks that the situation has improved in South Africa, one challenge will be to continue to get relevant information to Parliament and to the public.

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Operasjon Dagsverk (OD)
Operation a Dayswork

Networks: The Norwegian Union of School Students and the Organisation of Vocational School Students, 1,050 primary and secondary schools, Norwegian NGOs, SAIH, and the Norwegian Council on Southern Africa.

Current activities: OD is the Students' Solidarity Campaign, the biggest youth campaign and the second biggest solidarity campaign in Norway. It includes secondary and vocational school children 16-20, 12-16 and kindergarten and pre-primary. As a solidarity campaign, its principal aim is to support education in the Third World and in Norway by providing information to schoolchildren and spreading it throughout the schools.

South Africa has been the target of its campaigns twice--in 1985 and 1988. The 1985 one was a Nordic campaign and, from those proceeds, it still supports Dakawa. In 1988 the campaign was called "Education against Apartheid." The students themselves arrange International Week each year in October, when schools invite people from the project countries, cultural groups visit the schools, and theatre and cinema are all linked to the project countries. The students are free to do what they like in terms of arranging art exhibitions, drama, and so forth.

At the end of International Week is Operation a Dayswork day. This day the students must go out and work to raise money. They are not allowed just to collect the funds. Operation a Dayswork is organised by students, all of them working in their free time. The office is only three people. OD produces a magazine on the target country, the teachers' guide, posters, and arrange practical aspects of the campaigns.

In addition, OD cooperates with the Norwegian Broadcasting Company, which makes T.V. programmes on the particular target country. OD is free to copy the videos for all the schools. It also produce a slide show that the guest teachers bring with them on school visits.

Future focus: What kind of project Operation a Dayswork will support is decided at the annual meetings of the student organisations in March every year. As long as focus is on South Africa, new projects against apartheid will certainly be chosen.

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World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa

Networks: African states, the Nordic countries, the anti-apartheid movements, the OAU, and the WCC.

Current activities: The World Campaign Against Nuclear and Military Collaboration with South Africa was founded at the suggestion of the U.N. in March 1979. Its objectives are to promote awareness of the grave threat to international peace created by the apartheid system; to campaign for an end to all forms of military, nuclear, and security collaboration with the South African regime; to work for an effective implementation of the U.N. arms embargo against South Africa; to make representations to governments concerned on violations of the embargo; to cooperate with the appropriate organs of the U.N. and the OAU on effective measures against military, nuclear, and security collaboration with South Africa; and to publicise all information concerning military and nuclear plans for the South African regime.

Future focus: The Campaign will continue to monitor the arms embargo until it is withdrawn by the U.N. The Campaign has now turned its attention to making suggestions for the future of the South African arms industry and to strategies for regional security. In other words, the Campaign is determining how to transform its experience and capability in ways that will be useful in the post-apartheid South Africa. The Campaign will ultimately move to South Africa, but first ground must be laid through regional meetings.

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Information and Documentation

Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems, International (HURIDOCS)

Networks: It is itself a network of human rights organisations around the world focusing on collaboration with agencies in the Third World.

Current activities: Its aim is to improve access to and dissemination of public information on human rights, through more effective, appropriate, and compatible methods and techniques of information handling. In 1985, it published standard formats for recording human rights information--both bibliographical and organisational. Sixty organisations around the world use these formats.

It is now working on a standard document for recording human rights violations and offenses--e.g., torture, disappearance--for communication among organisations. It also provides training courses worldwide in information and documentation on human rights. It has held 10 or 12 in the last three-to-four years in collaboration with local human rights groups. In 1989 and 1991, it co-organised two courses in Zimbabwe, which were attended by some South African organisations.

Future focus: HURIDOCS is a potential resource to South Africans and it would like to extend its contacts in the region.

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Educational Support Agencies

Norsk Undervisningsforbund (NUFO)
Norwegian Educational Association

Networks: WCOTP, FIPESO (Federation Internationale des Professeurs de l'Education Secondaire Officiel), and INTERFUND (through SAIH).

Current activities: NUFO is a teaching organisation whose main concern is to defend its own members' rights, but its members are concerned about other parts of the world as well and it voted in 1986 to support projects in other countries by donating one percent of its dues to solidarity work with teacher colleagues.

Thus, NUFO is involved in the struggle for human and trade union rights and for better schooling and education in countries where these rights are not respected. The support might be moral or financial. It might be for an emergency or the preparation of projects and programmes with teachers in other programmes--especially in the Upper Secondary, which is NUFO's special field in Norway, or the construction of teachers houses, support for printing books, or scholarships for women in Latin America.

In 1986, members asked NUFO to concentrate its mission on Latin America and South Africa. Its first project to reach black teachers in South Africa was, through the World Confederation of Organisations of Teaching Professions (WCOTP), to support the creation and administration of SADTU and the struggle for trade union rights. The second project, through SAIH, funds projects supported by INTERFUND in South Africa. NUFO is concerned about teachers education and teachers training.

Future focus: NUFO is not an aid organisation, but a Norwegian teachers' organisation. Its activities depend on its members and their decisions in the annual Congress, since all its international aid and solidarity work has to be discussed regularly and approved by its Board and National Council. In addition, it is likely that four Norwegian teachers' organisations will merge, so it is not possible to anticipate what the international programme will be. While there is no certainty that new entity will support South Africa, it will be discussing the issue.

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Norsk Laerelag (NL)
Norwegian Union of Teachers

Networks: WCOTP

Current Activities: NL, the largest independent trade union in Norway, has been involved in international solidarity work since the late 1970s. Today it has ongoing development cooperation projects in almost 20 countries in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

Activities in South Africa are funded multinationally and coordinated by its ITS, the WCOTP. From the mid-1980s until 1990, project funds from NL went to organisational support for the black teachers' organisation in South Africa, ATASA. Some funds were also allocated to leadership training on the central and provincial levels. In October 1990, after the founding of a new independent and nonracial teachers' organisation, NL shifted support to SADTU. NL received an extra allocation to fund the founding Congress of SADTU.

Future focus: In July 1991, WCOTP organised a project planning meeting between SADTU and the funding organisations. Since SADTU has not yet been recognised by the authorities in South Africa, it has an initial need for organisational support. Intermediate-term goals for outside funding include leadership and membership education. NL's funding decisions are generally made on a three-year basis, corresponding to NL's electoral term; 1992 marks the beginning of a new period.

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Research Institutes

Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)

Networks: Institute for African Studies (Zambia), Southern Africa Political Economy Series (Harare), Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit.

Current activities: The Department of Social Science and Development of CMI, an independent foundation financially supported by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Research Councils, has been a major centre for research on developing countries for some 25 years. Its main geographical areas of concentration remain southern and Eastern Africa and South Asia. The research staff divides its time between research and consultancies and is available for long-term and short-term assignments in developing countries or for international organisations.

Recent and ongoing research projects have dealt with a variety of political and economic issues and with issues related to regional development cooperation. A major effort has been the research and publication of extensive aid reviews and country studies of some of Norway's partner countries in the region.

Future focus: Research and consultancies on South Africa itself are in the process of being expanded. They will mainly be focused on economic policy-making and development strategies after apartheid with a main emphasis on the regional dimension and the potentialities for regional cooperation. Some work will also be carried out on the future role and distribution of development assistance to the region and to South Africa.

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SWEDEN

Swedish Government

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Sweden has been involved for many years in southern Africa through support to independent states, liberation struggles, and the struggle against apartheid. Swedish support gradually increased and concentrated on southern Africa and the Victims of and Opponents to Apartheid, which consisted of support to the ANC and humanitarian assistance to Swedish NGOs' projects and to international bodies. Direct humanitarian support to the ANC began in 1972.

Because the aid was not common development assistance, a special committee was established--including political parties, NGOs, the Ministry, and SIDA--to try to involve the different Swedish NGOs and the public, to give more of a base to its work. This special committee has been dissolved and will be replaced by another body. Because of the special nature of the humanitarian assistance, the Ministry has been more involved than in other development assistance.

For the future, the Ministry's main interest is in what way it can facilitate even further the the process towards democracy and negotiations between the regime and the different groupings in South Africa. One way is that it has set aside 12.5 million Swedish kronor (U.S. two million) to contribute its knowledge and experience (on the election system, for example) to a study/exchange programme for the ANC's constitutional committee.

The Ministry believes it is important to keep in line with Swedish assistance by facilitating the dialogue and the negotiations in South Africa. It can continue to give direct assistance in daily necessities to the ANC as long as it is not a political party participating in democratic elections and as long as apartheid exists. Through the negotiating process, new projects and new needs will emerge. Once the process has started, it will be easier for Sweden to fund other organisations, because ANC funding will cease. NGO-to-NGO funding could continue and further develop.

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Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)

The Regional Secretariat for Southern Africa has a section on humanitarian assistance for handling assistance to South Africa. SIDA works very closely on this topic with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which provides the policy framework. The NGO division in SIDA has not dealt with NGOs working in/with South Africa, but works on the rest of the world. NGOs normally receive 80 percent of their funding from SIDA and must raise 20 percent from private funding, but for Humanitarian Assistance Division 100 percent is given to NGOs for South Africa work.

SIDA has supported the ANC in exile directly since the beginning of the 1970s, including daily necessities and assistance to some schools and farms (as well as to scholarship programmes outside). It has now come to support the ANC inside the country as well, with many friendly contacts, practical support, and some training.

SIDA and the Ministry are now discussing plans for the future. SIDA will decrease the humanitarian aid and invest in more long-term development assistance, but it wants to ensure that it does not drop current and necessary assistance. The situation may be changing on a macro level, but since for many people it is not changing, SIDA sees the need for continuing support.

For all but the scholarship agencies, SIDA will keep a special budget item for humanitarian assistance and strengthening democratic processes. By 1993, if the situation continues in the direction it is headed, there will be no need for these special funds. Instead, it will work in two ways: finding out from the Swedish NGOs how the organisations they support are planning to get funds in the future and encouraging Swedish NGOs to apply for funds from the NGO Division, where they would have to raise the 20 percent, in order to channel South Africa into the normal donor procedures.

For long-term Swedish assistance, both SIDA and the Ministry believe that education should be the main sector and SIDA is preparing for the future with its education division. It has tried to single out those projects that are long-term and in areas where Sweden thinks support should be given. Normally, it does not give scholarships, but sees the need for many South Africans to obtain an education.

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Development Agencies

Radda Barnen
Swedish Save the Children

Networks: International Save the Children Alliance, Eurostep, and ICVA.

Current activities: First, based on the urgent need for educare, Radda Barnen is supporting service organisations working with the training of preschool teachers. A high percentage of households in the townships are headed by women who have to go out to work and need care for their children.

Second, it works with children's rights. It wants to promote children's rights through humanitarian assistance and advocacy. Its Secretary General is one of the people chosen to check on the implementation of the U.N. convention worldwide.

The third area is psycho-social projects that deal with problems of mental distress from detention, police harassment, and parents' detention. Radda Barnen's partners are trying to develop new methods for addressing with these problems, such as group therapy, reaching out to teachers and to community and religious leaders to promote knowledge about these concerns and how to deal with them.

Future focus: Radda Barnen is planning for a three-to-five year period of transition to a majority government, at which point the government will have had time to develop plans for the educational sector. Radda Barnen believes the preschool sector should be included in the future department of education. It hopes that the children's rights projects it supports will have influence on incorporating them into the new constitution and on future new laws like family legislation. Psycho-social projects will, it is hoped, be addressed by the future Ministry of Health.

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Church Agencies

Swedish Ecumenical Council (SEC)

Networks: It is a National Council of Churches associated to the WCC and to the Nordic Ecumenical Council (in Uppsala).

Current activities: South Africa is the only country outside of Sweden in which the Swedish Ecumenical Council has worked. It became involved in playing the role of a channel in the early 1980s in South Africa for three reasons:

- The main reason, for a long time, was that it considered apartheid a sin, a heresy, and contradictory to Christian belief;

- Second, SEC has played the leading role in forming Swedish opinion and policy concerning South Africa and has engaged in many demonstrations against apartheid to show its beliefs in words and action;

- Third, for many years it was very difficult for other organisations to work in South Africa and therefore it has had to do work that others should have done.

Future focus: The Swedish Ecumenical Council will play a smaller role, although it will still have contacts with SACC. Its involvement will decrease because other organisations can now work openly. Aso, it will decrease its involvement in South Africa because it has been forced to reduce its staff and its work as a whole and will concentrate on its main task--ecumenical work in Sweden.

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Diakonia

Networks: WCC, Aprodev, and ICVA.

Current activities: Diakonia is part of the Swedish Free Church Council, which is made up of seven non-Lutheran denominations in Sweden. The Council has different domestic responsibilities, often working in tandem with the Lutheran Church, on such matters as pastoral questions to be put before Parliament.

Diakonia is the international department of the Council for assistance in the Third world and always in cooperation with indigenous NGOs. Formally, Diakonia is a part of the Council, but it operates independently and is currently in 50 countries with a turnover of 30 million U.S. per year. SIDA helps it in its efforts to release as much private and official money as possible to the Third World.

The aid goes to health problems, old people, families without any breadwinners, and legal help for persecuted people. It has supported the SACC, refugees from Mozambique, women, legal aid, orphanages, professional education, special schools, and local projects trying to integrate black and white children.

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Church of Sweden Mission (CSM)
Church of Sweden Aid (CSA)

In terms of policy, there is constant interaction between these Church bodies, but they are two separate agencies with different boards. Their support comes from voluntary giving, with only 20-30 percent of their funding from the Government. This funding arrangement gives them independence and makes them proper Church organisations. Generally speaking, CSM's approach to South Africa is more bilateral and CSA's, more multilateral. CSA has tended more to support the strengthening of infrastructure, while CSM has been more involved in the every day life of the church and in manpower development and education.

Church of Sweden Mission
Svenska Kyrkans Mission

Networks: European Network on South African Affairs and ELCSA (which has 700,000 members and seven bishops).

Current activities: CSM has been in South Africa since 1876, and what once was mission work has become church work. CSM, whose main partner in South Africa is ELCSA, has five ELCSA partners with whom it works, assisting them with personnel, and also supports SACC. CSM is deeply involved in church-to-church traditional programmes on all levels--for example, youth leadership training and women's organisations, especially in terms of getting them into decision-making positions.

CSM has also supported arts and crafts work in Natal for a long time, especially with training in administrative skills. This effort is part of its interest in linking human resource development with the local culture. The projects involve thousands of human beings at the village level in grass-work, beads, and pottery, and securing fair wages for the work.

Future focus: CSM, which consults extensively with ELCSA, SACC, the ANC, and other political movements, will stress manpower development, particularly in the sending of its own missionaries, in a missionary programme-in-return in which Third World people come to Sweden to serve for two or three years. At the present, of the three visiting families, one is from South Africa.

CSM will focus on two aspects of South African society--the urban slums and the rural slums. The aim of its work is to enable the poor and oppressed to take action, not to work for them. It may move into a more traditional period--education, women, congregation, youth, development, but all from a human resource development point of view. Also, it will be active in human rights issues.

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Church of Sweden Aid
Lutherhjalpen

Current activities: CSA has a two-fold involvement in South Africa:

- One is direct funding to the SACC for its special programme with the regional councils and also for general support;
- The other is funding to ELCSA through the Lutheran World Federation for physical projects mostly.

Future focus: Because the extensive programmes to combat racism will not take the same form and because there are now many more organisations able to work within South Africa (while before there was only SACC), CSA's activity will also change. CSA will be involved in developing programmes through SACC, though the ongoing programmes are now rethinking their approach.

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Helgelseforbundet
Holiness Union Mission

Current activities: The Holiness Union Mission/Sweden has been working in South Africa since 1891. From the very beginning, much emphasis was put on education and health care in addition to Church work. It is cooperating with its sister church, Holiness Union Church/South Africa. Currently, it is very much involved in support of the development of the sister church's administration and also leader's training. It is also supporting young people's education through scholarship funds.

Future focus: It has been asked by its partner to support the its efforts to reach out across racial and cultural barriers. The partner has asked for increased support in administration, leader's training, and Bible education. Looking ahead to the new South Africa all are hoping for, the Holiness Union Mission/Sweden is currently involved in a growing cooperation between Swedish young people and South African youth through exchange visits, scholarship support, and team work together.

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Solidarity Agencies

Africa Groups of Sweden (AGIS)

Networks: ISAK, Tear Down Apartheid's Jails, and Africa Group Recruitment Organisation (ARO).

Current activities: AGIS, the main organisation in Sweden working solely on Africa, is a solidarity campaign that began in the early 1960s when the anti-apartheid movement in Sweden started. After the Portuguese colonies were liberated, interest turned more to Mozambique, Namibia, and South Africa. In 1975-6, AGIS started to give aid to the newly liberated colonies--Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, as well as to Namibia and to the ANC in Tanzania. At that time AGIS formed ARO (now merged with AGIS) to recruit skilled personnel for two-year contracts in the technical, health, and teaching fields. The various recipient governments take part in the selection of people and the funding is from SIDA.

In 1979, it founded ISAK (described in the next section). Its projects have a clear anti-apartheid political aim, with two parallel processes: working in the traditional anti-apartheid struggle and supporting scattered projects for the transition period. The funds it raises are to strengthen and empower political organisations.

Future focus: AGIS will broaden its activities to the whole of Africa, changing its approach from aid and support to exchange and cooperation. Since its main campaign questions are no longer relevant, it see its future task as demystifying Africa for the Swedish public in order to fight and keep guard against racism in Sweden. AGIS will concentrate on issues like equal terms of trade, North-South questions, making it easier for Africans to export under fair trade terms. AGIS itself is importing African goods and selling them.

AGIS currently supports projects in South Africa in the following areas--media, health care, and land questions. It could expand into other sectors, but each project must fight apartheid.

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Isolera SydAfrika Kommitten (ISAK)
Isolate South Africa Committee

Networks: It has a membership of 63 national organisations representing, collectively, one million members (10 percent of the population), AGIS, and Tear Down Apartheid's Jails.

Current activities: The Isolate South Africa Campaign was established in 1979 by AGIS to strengthen anti-apartheid groups. It now includes the political youth organisations, many of which are related to women's issues, and many church groups. ISAK has enabled member organisations to do active work in the anti-apartheid arena.

In the beginning, it worked for Namibia and South Africa, giving support to SWAPO and the ANC through campaigns. It was based on a platform which, despite the changes in South Africa, remains much the same. It has broadened its approach to give support to the ANC and to organisations inside South Africa that are part of the democratic movement and to the churches.

Of ISAK's campaigns, the sanctions issue has been the most important, as well as support and fundraising for SWAPO and the ANC. ISAK's information work facilitates others peoples' channels for fundraising. The South Africa campaign in 1990 had two goals: to raise money for and to reach out with information about South Africa. In order to create a free and democratic South Africa, funds are needed. The public can choose where its contributions go, although half of the proceeds have always gone to the ANC. ISAK encourages members to take up its fundraising projects.

Future focus: ISAK will continue to campaign and network on the South Africa issue until there is a nonracial democratic society in that country. In the meanwhile, during the transition process, it is putting more effort into its information and fundraising campaign and collecting its experiences to enable its members to continue and to link up with its brothers and sisters in South Africa and to consult in an ongoing fashion.

In this new process, it will deepen the understanding of the Swedish public by creating South African exhibitions both in Stockholm and on the road. In one, called "Black Townships," it will actually recreate a township. The national body on exhibitions will help with the programme, which will include seminars and workshops on township conditions, such as housing problems, and fostering of Sister Townships programmes.

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Trade Union-Related Organisations

LO/TCO Bistandsnamnd
LO/TCO Council of International Trade Union Cooperation

Networks: The International Trade Secretariats and the ICFTU.

Current activities: The LO/TCO Council has mainly supported basic trade union education for ITS-affiliates in developing countries. Some of its projects are co-financed with other Nordic donor organisations and the FNV, Netherlands.

As to South Africa, it has since 1977, besides support for trade union education, also provided legal aid, humanitarian assistance, and organisational support (administrative costs and some equipment). Ninety-five percent of its work is carried out multilaterally, working through the various International Trade Secretariats. The mechanism is that a specific union applies to the ITS, which turns to different donors. The LO/TCO does not fund unions or other organisations in developing countries directly.

Future focus: Starting in July 1992, its support to legal and humanitarian organisations in South Africa will probably phase out and it will focus only on education.

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Arbetarrorelsens Internationella Centrum (AIC)
International Centre of the Swedish Labour Movement

AIC is the coordinating point for Swedish labour organisations for development aid to the Third World, Eastern Europe, and South Africa.

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Research Institutes

Nordiska Afrikainstitutet
Scandinavian Institute of African Studies (SIAS)

Networks: Nordic research institutions (like Chr. Michelsen Institute in Bergen and the Centre for Development Research in Copenhagen), SAPES (Southern Africa Political Economy Series) in Harare, Maseru, Windhoek, etc.), ISAK, AGIS, and Nordic Aid Agencies.

Current activities: SIAS, which was founded in the early 1960s, divides its research into several parts: one is for Nordic researchers who do research and make links in African countries; one is thematic; and one is on Southern Africa. The Southern African Programme was established by SIDA (and is funded solely by SIDA) in January 1988.

The main objectives were to develop further Nordic research capacity on southern Africa, to develop networks with South Africans, to strengthen the decision-making base for aid agencies and the foreign office, and to inform the public about the issues. The principal issue in the programme is that of South Africa in southern Africa. Questions addressed in its publications concern sanctions, minerals, and SADCC cooperation; for example, will southern Africa receive aid in the post-apartheid period?

Future focus: Already, in the SIAS research, the focus of South Africa in southern Africa has changed from issues like destabilisation and SADCC cooperation to the role of post-apartheid South Africa in the southern Africa region.

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Dag Hammarskjold Foundation

Current activities: The Foundation is not a funder, but a research institute. Its main interest in southern Africa has been in the field of education with production. It works through seminars and publications, with funds from the foreign office and private donations.

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SWITZERLAND

(Many of the Swiss organisations interviewed appear in the first chapter under international NGO networks.)

Church Agencies

HEKS (Swiss Interchurch Aid)

Networks: The European Network on South African Affairs was founded two years ago and has most of the Protestant agencies as members. Most donor agencies are members of this network, which meets twice a year; WCC and LWF are observers.

Current activities: HEKS conducts two government-funded programmes:

- A bursary programme implemented by some South African NGOs and one university;

- A repatriation programme that funds different community-based programmes of the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African exiles (NCCR) in South Africa.

HEKS also funds its own programmes, which are carried out with private monies raised from parishes and implemented through church-linked or other NGOs in South Africa. It cooperates with local organisations to find these community programmes. Examples of the types are: theological programmes; community-based groups; cultural arts projects; land and removal questions; small income-generating activities for ex-political prisoners.

Future focus: The HEKS programme will stay more or less the same, but it will concentrate more on land issues and will extend its interests to and concentrate on the Western and Eastern Cape area. Because of the changing church role, it will shift slightly to nonchurch partners.

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Caritas

Network: Caritas Internationalis.

Current activities: Swiss Caritas's principal partner in South Africa is the SACBC, to which it gives priority to requests from SACBC. The Government has just approved a scholarship programme for Caritas to implement through the church network. It also provides smaller "social welfare assistance."

Future focus: This depends on the political evolution and on the SACBC policy. What will they focus on? Caritas will make no interventions in the formal arena. This scholarship programme it is involved in is "more or less" an exception. In other countries, it usually deals with literacy problems. South Africa is not a concentration for Caritas because its mandate is emergency situations.

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Information Service

Nachrichtenstelle Sudliches Afrika (NaSA)
Southern Africa News (SAN)

Current activities: NaSA was founded in 1989 by Swiss NGOs. It provides a monthly newsletter with background information about the political and economic process in southern Africa.

Future focus: NaSA currently focuses on events in South Africa, but is intending to give more attention to other southern African states.

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UNITED KINGDOM

Overseas Development Administration (ODA)

The British government's bilateral programme has expanded rapidly since it began in 1979. Expenditure in 1990 was around eight million pounds, with a further four million attributed as the British share of European Community aid. A new pledge of ten million over the next four years was announced in March 1990. This will allow for further expansion of its assistance to the education sector, which it sees as the key to enabling black people to play their full part in a post-apartheid South Africa, and for new urban and rural development projects.

ODA works both through NGOs and through the Embassy in Pretoria. Its education programme has two components--the scholarships and training programme, which includes a new British Award Scheme (BAS) to technikons, and the Technical Cooperation projects; community development; refugees; housing; health; and trade union training.

ODA has a Joint Funding Scheme (JFS), under which NGOs can apply for assistance. The JFS is the ODA's principal means of supporting NGOs' long-term overseas development projects. These grants would encourage the role of indigenous NGOs or church/community groups in developing countries, but the grants must be made to U.K. registered charities that must give formal undertakings to the ODA about reporting and accounting for grants.

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Southern African Education Group (SAEG)

Members: The Africa Educational Trust (AET), the Bishop Simeon CR Trust, the British Council, the Canon Collins Educational Trust for Southern Africa, Christian Aid, the Commonwealth Secretariat, INTERFUND, Luthuli Memorial Trust, the Southern African Advanced Education Project (SAAEP), Research on Education in South Africa (RESA), and ANC and PAC representatives.

Current activities: The Southern African Education Group is a new, fairly loose attempt at coordination that is not exclusive in its membership nor an executive body, but a mechanism to share information about what each organisation is doing and to look at common concerns.

The organisations have in common the provision of education and workplace opportunities in the U.K. for South African students; most provide scholarships to both refugees and exiles. Some of the agencies deal with both scholarships and projects and, through other people, are also represented on the Inter-Agency Development Group on South Africa. Some members conduct joint projects or assist with certain aspects of other members' programmes.

Future focus: One function of the group in the future will be to share information about what kinds of education and training are needed now and in the medium-term in South Africa. All agencies receive requests from both inside and outside the country. There has been an increase in the number of requests from refugees, particularly from SOMAFCO and including some from Eastern Europe.

The increasing number of exiles returning to South Africa has raised an important issue for the SAEG agenda--the recognition of external qualifications. Some South African exiles hold certificates which, not being a "degree," do not have recognized status within South Africa. For example, the HND (Higher National Diploma)--a British qualification--is for practical, applied disciplines and is equivalent to the second or third year of university. The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) in South Africa is supposed to be responsible for this function internally; perhaps there is a role for others.

Linked to this issue is the need for retraining on the part of many South Africans who have studied in Eastern Europe and already have some qualifications.

Africa Educational Trust (AET)

Networks: SAEG, Campus Scholarship Joint Committee, U.K. Council on Overseas Student Affairs, and the Educational Training Working Group and the Africa Committee of the British Refugee Council.

Current activities: AET, a scholarship agency established in 1958, has been involved in southern Africa almost from the start. It is funded by the governments of Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and, more recently, Finland. Eighty percent of its money goes to scholarships for South Africans and Namibians.

It currently has 146 South African students full-time, of which about 100 are exiles. The majority of nonexiles are doing advanced degrees. Often, AET takes them on after they have come to the U.K. on British Council awards on trade union fellowships or on U.N. awards, for example. It seeks to share the cost of awards with other organisations such as British trade unions, colleges, or the U.N. AET has students at all levels and in all subjects, but has a particular interest in technical subjects, administration, and teaching defined very broadly. Sixty percent of the students are in these subjects.

Future focus: It will not set up an operation in South Africa, because its skills are in running the programme in the U.K. It recognises the importance of relating it to South African needs, but, as an African trust, it will expand its funding to include more students from other countries in Africa.

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The Bishop Simeon CR Trust

Networks: SAEG, Christian Aid, and Church Support Groups for Southern Africa in the U.K.

Current activities: The Bishop Simeon Nkoane CR Trust was established in 1989 to help meet the educational needs of South African students at pre-higher education level. It is named after a South African Anglican Bishop who was deeply concerned about the ravages of an unjust apartheid system that had particularly undermined the nurturing of black children.

The aim of the Trust is to provide opportunities for youngsters to study appropriate courses: GCSE, "A" level, BT, etc. The Trust does not concentrate on specific subjects of study. As of June 1991, it is funding nine students. It has a Selection Committee in South Africa that recommends students. Money is raised privately.

Future focus: The Trust plans to go forward in two ways: It will continue primarily with the programme of bringing students to the U.K. but will also aid educational upgrading courses and outreach programmes in South Africa.

Ms. Judith Scott
Director
The Bishop Simeon CR Trust
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Tel. 44 884 860 415

British Council

Networks: SAEG.

Current activities: The British Council's aim in South Africa is to promote Britain as a major agent in assisting, through education and training, disadvantaged communities that have suffered from apartheid. The main activity is a programme of exchanges that offer access to British skills and experience. The programme gives particular emphasis to staff development in those parts of the formal and nonformal education systems that serve the disadvantaged communities. It also supports projects concerned with training leaders in the black community and offers opportunities to make professional contacts with British experts in their fields.

In 1991/92, the Council expects to administer six million pounds of ODA funds on educational aid programmes; it has in addition a modest budget for use on professional, academic, and cultural visits to Britain or outwards to South Africa.

Future focus: The Council premises in Johannesburg incorporate a study centre with reference and lending libraries. It is hoped to establish similar centres in Cape Town and Durban.

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Canon Collins Educational Trust for Southern Africa

Networks: SAEG.

Current activities: The Trust was set up in 1981 by the officers of the British Defence and Aid Fund of South Africa (BDAFSA), the national affiliate of the International Defence and Aid Fund (IDAF). IDAF was started in 1964, but BDAF has existed from the 1950s. IDAF will transfer its work in June to organisations inside the country, but BDAFSA will continue to make such contributions as it can. It raises funds from the public.

Canon Collins (CC) initially raised money only in Britain, but it now raises money in Britain (from foundations, trusts, individuals) and also has received money from the E.C. SADCC budget line since 1988. Last year, it sponsored 65-70 students in Britain, who were almost entirely exiles except for about six from the ANC inside the country. Most of them are from Lusaka and SOMAFCO. Canon Collins tries to focus on sciences and technical subjects, but has funded one scholar in the arts. It has postgraduates in medicine, clinical psychology, public administration, management, and education.

Future focus: It believes that donors should continue support for scholarship trusts abroad, in contrast to some donors who feel that now they should only fund in South Africa. Indeed, external and internal scholarships should not be viewed as mutually exclusive, but integrated. It has begun funding scholarships at the University of Cape Town (UCT) and hopes to do so at the University of the Western Cape (UDW). It does not have a structure in South Africa, but anticipates using local structures to look after its students. CC also hopes to set up a program in management training and has been approached to fund the training of psychological counselors in Britain.

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Christian Aid (Scholarships/Training)

Networks: SAEG

Current activities: Christian Aid receives its income principally from public donations, through an annual fundraising event known as "Christian Aid Week," special church collections and appeals, covenant and legacies. Some funds also come from the ODA and the E.C. Unlike most of the others in the group, it is not a scholarship agency per se--scholarships are only a small part of its overall aid and development work. It has been involved in the administration of scholarships since the 1940s--mainly in conjunction with the World Council of Churches (WCC). Third World priorities were established in the 1960s.

The present scholarships programme is confined to Africa and the Middle East and the South African element is not large. Refugee and nonrefugee applicants are considered. Currently (1991) only four South African students are being sponsored--at first degree and postgraduate level.

Future focus: Until recently, all students came to the U.K. or Ireland to study, but it is planned to fund students for local--in-country or in-region--study where appropriate institutions and places can be found. In addition, preference is now given to candidates from Southern NGOs or projects Christian Aid is already working with.

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Christian Aid
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Luthuli Memorial Trust

Current activities: The Trust was founded in memory of the former ANC president and Nobel Peace Prize winner. While it is 14 years old on paper, the Trust is in practice one-and-a-half years old. It has two basic programmes--scholarships and related welfare. Donors are SIDA, Finland, and recently the E.C..

Perhaps because of the name, it gets a flood of requests from ANC people. Five percent of its students are activists from the inside. Some are PAC-sponsored. There are also students who do not belong to any political organisation. It supports people in Zambia, Mazimbu, U.S., Canada, Europe, and Sweden. Twenty-five percent are in South Africa; 70 percent in Britain. From June 1990 until february 1991, it received 1,000 applications. The Trust does not concentrate on specific subjects.

Future focus: It is currently supporting 200 students, but it is underfunded. It is concerned that some donors have been led to believe that South Africa is already free, when many exiles are not yet allowed to return.

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Southern African Advanced Education Project (SAAEP)

Current activities: The SAAEP provides high-level training and work experience for selected black South Africans who have the potential to take up leading roles and management responsibilities during the transition period to a democratic South Africa. Programmes are tailor-made to match the needs of individuals or designed for participation of groups from particular sectors including media, management development, and civics/local government. Seminars have also been arranged to provide a forum for discussion of the implications of policy options, particularly in economics.

Future focus: SAAEP programmes in the current period will address the need for management and development skills to further the process of change towards a democratic South Africa. SAAEP's objective is both to increase the number of committed individuals with high-level skills who will be available to hold key posts in the transition period and to strengthen institutions crucial to change and development. External training for South Africans will continue to be a significant part of SAAEP's training programmes but South or southern Africa-based training for groups will become increasingly important.

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World University Service (WUS) of U.K.

Networks: SAEG and Inter-Agency Development Group on South Africa.

Current activities: The Southern African Scholarship Programme was started in 1980. It is funded from Scandinavian governments and the E.C. budget line for Front Line States. Most students are exiles and apply through the ANC. It has taken a few students recommended by the NECC. Its students range from "access level" (bridging) to postgraduate. It has one or two Ph.D. scholars. It welcomes requests in the science and technical fields, particularly people from SOMAFCO, and it even has a few in the performing arts. There are currently 39 students on that programme.

WUS also gives support to a separate scheme--the Southern African Campus Scholarship Scheme, which has been running since the early 1960s. British universities and polytechnics, which wanted to help, waive tuition and raise the maintenance funds. WUS campaigns to promote the scheme and brings together the institutions that offer it. Through its same channels, WUS supplies the candidates and is the crucial part of the process. WUS also provides guidance in areas like how to pay the money. It has regular conferences with the institutions and the scholars.

Future focus: WUS does not have plans to administer scholarships in South Africa, but believes they should continue in the U.K. It does not believe, however, that the scholarships should continue just per se; it sees the need for a more concrete argument about manpower needs. Its future direction includes close links with NECC, KT, the WUS office in Cape Town, and some contact with INTERFUND, and, possibly, combining with WUS/Geneva on a programme for returnees. It plans to continue development education projects--its contacts have encouraged it to do so. It is setting educational priorities and is examining the role of an NGO in this process, which differs in South Africa.

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Inter-Agency Development Group on Southern Africa

Members: The Catholic Fund for Overseas Development, Catholic Institute of International Relations, Christian Aid, INTERFUND, Oxfam U.K., Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund, Trocaire (Ireland), and World University Service (WUS) U.K.

The Inter-Agency Development Group on Southern Africa, which consists of all the British development organisations, meets every two months.

The Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (CAFOD)

Networks: CIDSE, Standing Committee, Caritas, E.C. NGO Liaison Committee, Inter-Agency Development Group, and Southern Africa Coalition.

Current activities: CAFOD is engaged in smallscale community based development projects rather than institution building. It spends 250,000 pounds on about 30 projects in South Africa--legal advice centers, detainees, training programmes, church projects (ecumenical, direct support to SACBC, and direct support to dioceses), small scale industry, and youth workers. It raises private money in addition to the money it receives from the E.C.

CAFOD is Caritas in England. It carries out the development work for Caritas and someone in the Bishops Conference is responsible for projects in the U.K. CAFOD is the lead agency for Caritas both in South Africa and in AIDS work, trying to raise awareness. Catholic relief agencies are both donors and recipients, both at home and overseas.

Future focus: Its strategy is that, while it does not plan any growth, it will not pull out either. The NGO movement in South Africa is going through rapid and painful change. The NGOs and churches there have been more preeminent than in other countries. It has decided it will now accept ODA money for projects related to its partners in South Africa--possibly returnees.

Its aim for the next few years is to provide support for returnees and to examine the question of the NGO role and what exactly CAFOD can provide. It cannot address education on a mass level, but can be innovative on a small scale. The most crucial area is nonformal training programmes and more support in the rural areas. Very few South African NGOs work in the rural areas.

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Catholic Institute of International Relations (CIIR)

Networks: CIDSE, Standing Committee, Inter-Agency Development Group, and South Africa Advisory Committee.

Current activities: CIIR, as a "lay Catholic" organisation, is independent of the Catholic church, which gives it a certain freelance ability to carry out the Vatican's "option for the poor" policy. CIIR, which tries to be partner led, has two arms--an education programme for peace and justice and an overseas development programme. The two programmes are closely related to each other.

The education department provides information on SACBC, liaises on human rights issues, offers educational input to the Inter-Agency Development Group, and propels the work of the education department to provide awareness to the North about issues in the South. Its background analysis is provided through a Newsletter, an Annual Review, and briefing materials.

Future focus: Of the second--or overseas development--arm, it only works in Zimbabwe in Africa, but might work in the post-apartheid South Africa.

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Christian Aid

Networks: Standing Committee, Aprodev, Southern Africa Education Group, Inter-Agency Development Group, Southern Africa Coalition, and World Council of Churches (WCC) Roundtable.

Current activities: Christian Aid (CA) is a partner of the ESP for funding projects in South Africa. It also spends 400,000 pounds in private money annually for South Africa. It funds 30-40 different organisations. The largest partner is SACC, but it supports a broad range of other and smaller organisations, too--church and secular--trade unions, community groups, health and safety, and legal rights. It tries to respond to the priorities of its South African partners and to develop long-term relationships and to be a "steady partner."

CA also funds development education initiatives in Britain, such as films on apartheid and speaking engagements, and does its own educational work on South Africa--basic information about South Africa, such as on detainees--through a newsletter.

It has relations with the government worldwide, limiting the government (including E.C.) money to 25 percent of the budget. The rest is raised by local people. This is to keep CA from becoming too dependent.

Future focus: Christian Aid will not be able to expand very much--either with partners or money, but it will place more emphasis on rural development, land issues, sustainable development, and women. AIDS will also be a focus, as it is with Christian Aid internationally.

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Oxfam U.K.

Networks: SANAM, ACORD, and Eurostep.

Current activities: Oxfam U.K.'s emphasis is on field work and advocacy work in the U.K. and Europe. It is currently sponsoring 136 projects in South Africa, each of which is visited twice a year. Its project budget in 1989-90 was one million pounds. It has only just begun to be a channel for E.C. money and to put forward projects for ODA co-funding, with the project-holders' prior consent. In response to changes in South Africa, Oxfam U.K. is reassessing its programme priorities in the country.

Future focus:

- Work in rural areas, particularly remote areas that are visited by fewer funders (e.g., Karoo/Namaqualand). It will continue to support communities and service organisations in the context of forced removals or moves to restore land from which they were forcibly removed in the past. It will also support rural development initiatives (e.g., research and training to enable community organisations to address development needs as apartheid is dismantled);

- Support for community and service organisations working for nonracial local government and improvements in services and employment opportunities at the local level.

- Support for organisations training development workers and assisting the organisational development of community organisations;

- Support for organisations involved in post-apartheid planning with a participative approach in areas relevant to its programme (e.g., land policy, economic, health, and gender issues).

Advocacy in Europe and the U.K. on issues of concern arising from its programme experience will continue to be a significant part of its work.

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Fax. 44 865 313780

Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF)

Networks: CIDSE and Scottish Churches Group on Southern Africa.

Current activities: SCIAF is the overseas agency of the Catholic Church in Scotland (which has its own Bishops Conference) and supports emergency and development projects regardless of creed in the Third World and runs a development education programme at home. It is Scotland's only independent development agency dealing with the Third World as a whole.

It supports development projects in 23 countries (including South Africa) based on development criteria of attacking the cause, not just the symptoms, of poverty, belonging to the local community, respecting the values and culture of the beneficiary, making use of local resources, aiming to be self-supporting, and benefiting the whole community regardless of race, creed, or ideology.

It has been one of the agencies participating in the E.C. Special Programme, and has concentrated in South Africa on the work of South African writers and on community development. In addition, it has supported theology education, literacy, publications, workshops on development, and popular theatre.

In 1990, of its total income of two million pounds, 63 percent went on development projects, 22 percent on emergency projects, six percent on development education, five percent on administration, and four percent on advertising and fundraising.

Future focus: The SCIAF Projects Committee meets approximately five times a year. Priorities in Africa are currently under discussion.

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Other Agencies

Save the Children Fund U.K.

Current activities: The organisation was founded in the U.K. in 1919. While the many SAVE branches may interpret it differently, the call of each organisation is the rights of the child. SAVE U.K. has a very practical, operational approach, working in specific sectors--health, education, nutrition, relief, refugees, child welfare, community development, and income generation.

Some of its funds come from its own fundraising--20 million pounds for 16 countries in Africa. In Africa, it works more closely with governments than others do. It has technical staff in line ministries instituting changes in policy and societal framework.

At present, it works in South Africa in primary health care. It has a great deal of experience working with children who have suffered violence in Mozambique and Angola and passes on that experience through funding and conferences. It helps South African groups develop links outside the country with policy people and with governments and is assisting people to go outside for training.

In addition, it is funding a training programme for black social workers and a crisis fund for child detainees. SAVE's interest in other countries has been to help create a political framework for children's rights. SAVE has found that it is almost impossible to have a health sector independent of the government. It has tried to look at mainstream activities that would carry on the debate.

Future focus: In South Africa, it is trying to look towards developing a policy framework in health and community service. It now wants to expand its experiences and is writing a strategy paper in which specific experiences are detailed.

It is also looking at farm health workers schemes. SAVE has a great deal of experience in Zimbabwe, where it initiated a public health sanitation scheme funded by farmers, which is now coordinated by the Ministry of Health. It is trying to use these lessons to transfer the experience to South Africa.

It will start developing community services and has a great interest in alternatives to institutionalised care and is hoping to reestablish fostering in South Africa.

Mr. Mark Bowden
Area Director Africa
Save the Children
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London SE5 8RD
Tel. 71 703 5400

Skills for South Africa Network

Networks: African Information Centre (New Zealand), Australia South Africa Training Trust, Singapore U.N. Association, Southern Africa Education Trust Fund (Canada), Southern African Advanced Education Project (U.K.), and the Zimbabwe Institute for Southern Africa.

Current activities: The Skills Network is composed of NGOs from Commonwealth countries. Its aim is to coordinate activities of education, training, and work experience opportunities to selected South Africans disadvantaged by apartheid. Candidates are chosen who will benefit from enhanced training abroad and return to assume positions of responsibility with the public, private, or community sectors.

Future focus: The Skills Network hopes to draw in NGOs from other Commonwealth countries, all of which offer commonality of language and institutions, diversity of resources, and appropriate experience.

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Y Care International

Networks: E.C.-NGO Liaison Committee and World Alliance of YMCAs.

Current activities: Y Care International is the relief and development agency of the YMCAs of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. It raises funds in these countries to support relief and development projects implemented principally by the YMCAs throughout the world, particularly in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the the Middle East. Currently, Y Care is funding three projects through the South Africa YMCA; one, which is receiving support from the British Overseas Development Administration, provides new opportunities for young people in areas of deprivation.

Future focus: Y Care plans to continue to support similar projects through the South Africa YMCA, although it will be encouraging local partners to mobilise local resources with the long-term objective of self-sufficiency.

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Director of Projects
Y Care International
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Bishop Ambrose Reeves Trust (BART)

Current activities: The Bishop Ambrose Reeves Trust is an educational charity that exists to promote knowledge and understanding--through research, publications, and public education--about the theory and practice of apartheid.

The Trust is currently focusing on three information projects:

- Youth Information Project--development of a set of fact sheets directed at 14-to-19-year-olds outside of the formal education system on the theory, practice, and effects of apartheid;

- Children in Southern Africa: The Legacy of Apartheid--a project developing multi-media education materials and running Information Tours;

- Documentation Service--an information service providing access to primary documents directed at opinion-formers and policy-makers.

Future focus: The Trustees are currently reviewing the future role of the Trust in view of the changing situation in South Africa.

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Secretary
Bishop Ambrose Reeves Trust
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Solidarity Groups

Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM)

Networks: Other anti-apartheid organisations, the OAU, the U.N., and the Commonwealth.

Current activities: The British AAM was founded on June 26, 1959, in response to an appeal from the ANC and other South African organisations for a boycott of South African goods. Known then as the Boycott Movement, its name was changed after the Sharpeville killings of March 1960. It has worked not only on South Africa, but also for the ending of colonial and racial rule in the former Portuguese colonies as well as Rhodesia and Namibia. It has organised major campaigns on sanctions and other anti-apartheid issues including the release of all political prisoners. It is a nonparty membership organisation, which draws its support from the general public in Britain.

Future focus: The AAM is in the process of holding extensive consultations with individuals and organisations in Britain as well as in South Africa in order to work out the future needs in a post-apartheid South Africa.

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Anti-Apartheid Movement
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Southern African Coalition

The Southern Africa Coalition is a broad-based entity of over 100 groups that campaigns on the sanctions issue. In 1989, the BCC held a conference called "Britain and South Africa" because it felt that the British government was moving away from sanctions. The platform was to confront the government on the issues. The result was the Southern Africa Coalition, a broadly based group of local authorities, trade unions, churches, and NGOs.

Its nature, which was temporary, was to look at continuing aspects of the policy until February 1990. Foci of the programme were the October 1989 Commonwealth meeting; loans rescheduling; and promoting a lobby of Parliament. The effort is coordinated through Christian Aid and it was extended until February 1991, when it held another conference to do some stocktaking.

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Fax. 44 71 928 0010

End Loans to South Africa (ELTSA)

Networks: Southern Africa Coalition.

Current activities: ELTSA was formed in the early 1970s and sought, within the context of the call for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, to specialise in key sanctions areas, notably financial. More recently, it has worked with other groups, through the setting up of Embargo, on oil sanctions and, through its formative role in the World Gold Commission, placed on the international agenda the feasibility of a gold sanction. Its methods have varied from working with student and anti-apartheid boycotts through persuading local authorities, churches, and others to take actions to various forms of shareholder action. It publishes internationally the ICABA (International Campaign Against Banking on Apartheid) newsletter.

Future focus: Like many other groups, ELTSA is watching developments in southern Africa very closely and celebrated the independence of Namibia, the unbanning of the political organisations, and the release of Nelson Mandela, but is also concerned about the failure of the international community to raise publicly the need to remove the remaining obstacles to negotiations, especially the repressive legislation, and to ensure the negotiating process is fair and democratic. ELTSA is currently considering whether there will be a role in the post-apartheid context for the skills and experience it has acquired and is engaged in a process of consultation on the matter with appropriate groups.

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End Loans to South Africa
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Churches

The General Synod of the Church of England Board for Social Responsibility

The Church of England is a member of Council of Churches for Britain and Ireland (CCBI) and the Southern Africa Coalition. Through the International and Development Affairs Committee of its Board for Social Responsibility, contact is maintained with most of the other organisations working on South Africa. The Church of England does not have its own aid agency, but is a sponsor of Christian Aid and encourages its members to support that body. Direct contact in South Africa is through its sister church, the Church of the Province of South Africa (Anglican).

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Secretary, International & Development Affairs Committee
Board for Social Responsibility
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Tel. 44 71 222 9011
Fax. 44 71 233 2576

Methodist Church, Overseas Division (Methodist Missionary Society)

Networks: Christian Concern for Southern Africa; CCBI-SAAC.

Current activities: The MCOD works in partnership with the Methodist Church of Southern Africa in resource-sharing, including project funding, personnel, scholarship and placements, youth and student exchanges, and information.

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Methodist Church Overseas Division
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The United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (USPG)

This Anglican society has close traditional links with the Church of the Province of Southern Africa, of which Archbishop Desmond Tutu is the primate. It provides financial assistance to the province and to several dioceses within the province. It provides bursaries for church members from the countries of southern Africa to study or to obtain experience in church life in the U.K. or other parts of the world. The Society facilitates the placement of personnel from the church in the U.K. to work in provincial and diocesan programmes for development and social justice in southern Africa.

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The Council for World Mission

Current activities: The Council for World Mission is an international organisation, based in the U.K., that is a partnership of thirty churches. Two of these church partners are based in South Africa--the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa and the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa.

The primary purpose of the partnership is sharing in God's mission in its broadest and holistic understanding. In addition to supporting projects referred to it by those two churches, the Council for World Mission is prepared to consider applications for ecumenical projects subject to certain criteria. A distinctive feature of the Council for World Mission is that the decision-making process includes representatives of all member churches, so that delegates from the so-called Third World are in a majority.

It has also organised Solidarity Appeals among its member Churches both for families of detainees in South Africa and also for reconstruction in Namibia.

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The Council for World Mission
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Support Organisations Raising Money for South African Causes

Legal Assistance Trust

The Legal Assistance Trust, established in 1984, supports the Legal Resources Centre of South Africa. Its main objectives are to provide for the relief of poverty through fundraising for legal services to poor people in countries outside the U.K. and to promote research into the laws of foreign legal systems as they affect poor people and to publish the results of the research.

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Foundations

The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust

Current activities: The Trust seeks to support programmes that aim to contribute towards peace, justice, and reconciliation in southern Africa. It does this through the provision of core and/or project funding for the legally charitable endeavours of organisations and/or individuals that/who:

- Provide technical assistance to those working for peaceful social change, whether in the community, the work place, or in a youth/educational context;

- Help to develop the skills necessary to bring about and sustain a democratic society in South Africa;

- Provide experience, training, or other opportunities associated with the use of nonviolence and mediation, the legal system, or other peaceful means of resolving conflict and achieving change;

- Raise/sustain the level of awareness in the U.K. and concern for the peoples and communities of southern Africa.

The Trust seeks to support work which, for one reason or another, cannot raise support from sources within the region, or from more mainstream funders, such as statutory organisations, business, and aid agencies.

Future focus: The momentous developments in southern Africa in the final year of the triennium--the independence of Namibia and the dramatic actions taken by the South African government after the September 1989 election--will undoubtedly have an impact in due course on Trust grant-making in the region. The Trust is firmly committed to continuing support in the region for the foreseeable future.

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DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND IMPLICATIONS

The following themes recurred in many of the consultations, but do not apply to all the organisations consulted. They are restated as generalisations under very broad headings with some of their more apparent implications. It was difficult to list the issues because listing implies ranking and order and these issues are all interrelated and interlinked.

Transition period

South Africa is in a complex, fragile transition period. Each consultation stressed the fact that all NGOs--external and internal--are also in transition, moving from political action to development work, from opposition and resistance to democratic participation and reconstruction. Some of the implications of this transition period are that:

- Development priorities require certain skills of their own that are different from solidarity initiatives--skills like evaluation, planning, needs assessment, feasibility, and strategies about national and sectoral concepts.

- Relationships between funders and development agencies and the kinds of support offered and received will be different.

The development debate

Most NGOs agreed that, even as they acknowledge the transition period, they also recognise that the debate on development needs and priorities in South Africa has not yet taken place. The implications of the lack of clear development strategy are that:

- NGOs are pondering their role in this debate, which has shifted from anti-apartheid to development. As South African NGOs move beyond political partisanship to commitment to civil society, external NGO endorsement and support of this new role is important.

- It is not clear when the external NGOs should give up their public education, lobbying, and solidarity role, since they have traditionally carried out a dual role--solidarity and development.

- There is a danger for South Africans in the question of self-help and using their own resources. There is little understanding of foreign NGOs in the country and what they can do in development.

Reassessment

European NGOs are preparing new guidelines on policy while at the same time agencies in South Africa are reevaluating their programmes and defining their needs. The implications of this period of reassessment are that:

- Because these reassessments are in the process of occurring in South Africa, the NGOs lack a clear idea of what the development needs in a democratic South Africa are and sense a lack of clear policy within South Africa both about development strategy and about foreign funding.

- European NGOs feel a tension between the political developments leading E.C. countries to review their policies towards South Africa and the need to maintain appropriate pressure on the South African government.

Government attitudes

The differing attitudes of governments towards their relationships with South Africa affect the work of NGOs, given the fact that the governments are politically unable to establish a bilateral agreement for development cooperation with the South African government. Some of the implications of government influence are:

- NGOs examined questions like to what extent their governments provide access to information about the TNCs related to South Africa or to what extent their governments give support to embassies, to co-financed projects, to local campaigns, and to churches and other networks.

- In those countries where co-financing for projects in South Africa is not available, NGOs must raise funds for South Africa from other quarters.

The effects of foreign aid

Many consultations centered on questions like: Has foreign aid been counterproductive? Has it been a corrupting force or promoted the formation of artificial alliances? The implications for the concerns NGOs expressed as they talked about the influence of foreign aid and the kinds of dependency on external resources it engenders are:

- NGOs see a lack of clarity from the South African partners' side about foreign funding and boycotting questions.

- Some believe it has been difficult for South Africans to work with external NGOs, because they were perceived as having money but not expertise.

- The ESP tempted people at first with easy access to money; now, people are more critical about how money can be used.

- Others said that external funds can immobilise people from seeking sustainable development and create dependence.

- Some believe the ESP has distorted relationships and has created false expectations.

- Some talked about turning the dependence syndrome around so that people put back into their communities in cash or kind what they have received (e.g., revolving funds for scholarships, for example).

- "Fashionable funding" from the outside has destroyed a great deal of interest on the part of South African NGOs in learning to use their own resources. The "fashionable funders" show an interest at first and then let the organisations drop.

Bilateral and multilateral development cooperation

When all the conditions for the total eradication of apartheid and white minority rule have been met, bilateral/multilateral development cooperation will occur. The implications for this eventuality are:

- There was reference to the international agencies preparing to enter South Africa and fear expressed about the "megabucks" in the offing.

- Governments should be begin to make preparations, especially in the field of human resource development, strengthening of institutional development capacity, and providing infrastructural support for rural development programmes.

- There were many unanswered questions on the part of development cooperation ministries vis a vis their relationships with South Africa. There was talk, on the one hand, about South Africa's becoming a Lome Convention country, while, on the other, expressing concern about the expense of funding projects in South Africa because of the standard of living in South Africa, whose GNP is relatively high.

- Some NGOs observed that indigenous NGOs have been able to take advantage of the resources within the country, but, for example, contacts have begun to open up with the Development Bank of Southern Africa within South Africa.

- The progressive community has not engaged with the "establishment" organisations and resources in the country. It needs a clear inventory of what is available and an understanding of how to use and influence those organisations and resources.

- There will eventually be two sectors--governmental and NGO--complementing each other.

Donor/partner relationships

The many funding mechanisms that currently exist--for example, the European Special Programme for Victims of Apartheid; co-financing; government-church alliances; government-political party alliances; Lenten Campaigns; solidarity funds; other private funds--all create their own special problems.

In the context of the E.C., consultations brought out donor/partner tensions between the E.C. and European NGOs; between individual governments and NGOs; between the E.C. and the South African partners (essentially, the Kagiso Trust, Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, the South African Council of Churches); between NGOs and their South African intermediary partner; and between NGOs and the project holders in South Africa. Implications for the tensions inherent in these relationships are that:

- While an effective donor/partner relationship needs to based on trust to exchange real information, there has been a traditional distrust of sharing information with donors.

- Others said that donors share a responsibility for trying to organise and establish relationships.

- NGOs looking for funds should organise and identify their policies and try to approach donor agencies in a way that is more than a funding relationship; for example, to develop a common approach to an issue like how to deal with TNCs, debt, sanctions.

- Several donors said they are beginning to consider the importance of longer-term commitments--on a multi-year rather than one-year basis.

- Attempts are being made to address the fundamental inequality of the donor/partner relationship, including a proposed union of NGOs and a forum that is an attempt to get partners and donors together in an equal decision-making format--a power-sharing exercise.

- The fact that there is uncertainty, in the case of the E.C. Special Programme, about the length of the programme--that it is open-ended--is a strain on the programme and on the E.C.

- The possibility of a major change to co-financing in E.C. policy, which would by-pass the NGOs, might be simpler to administer, but might not be acceptable before fundamental political change takes place.
- Funding decisions will be based on development and not political criteria.

Direct funding to South African NGOs

One trend seems to be towards direct funding to Southern NGOs, rather than through Northern NGOs. Several responses indicated that the implications to this are that:

- Direct funding would compromise the Southern NGO and promote the loss of its autonomy.
- Also, only through a relationship of a North-South NGO (or government) can the policy dialogue continue. When development aid people look at this question, they discover that NGOs are an important actor in the democratisation process and safeguarding human rights.

Increased coordination

While a greater coordination among NGOs has emerged as they form new federations and alliances, including three new "Euro-NGOs" that have transcended NGOs' traditional boundaries, there is a parallel debate within organisations about in what way they will continue in South Africa and what sort of joint initiatives are possible. The implications for this increased cooperation are:

- Some NGOs have been able, through coalitions, to place themselves strategically to act as effective pressure points on the E.C., for example, regarding Southern Africa.
- As the needs of South African partners become increasingly complex, these demands and pressures require greater cooperation among NGOs and an attempt to broaden active participation of a wider group of agencies at the same time.
- Simultaneously, umbrella bodies are positioning themselves for Europe in the context of "1992."

Nonfinancial cooperation

There was a growing awareness that money itself is not enough without an institutional and implementational capacity to manage development. The implications of this realisation are that:

- Newly created development agencies in South Africa will need all the help they can get from external NGOs, but that support may differ radically from the support they have received in the past (a group of NGOs suggested that one way NGOs can contribute is through mechanisms of accountability).
- NGOs showed heightened interest in nonfinancial cooperation and in exploring new partnerships and bilateral linkages, not all of which involve funding but include resources other than funding, like networking and linkages outside the country and technical assistance.
- A related concern was a perceived difficulty, within the NGOs, to articulate what their technical capability is, particularly in the areas of "value added."

- Financial support, said some NGOs, should be part of an overall strategy to become self-reliant.

- To become dependent on foreign organisations could influence South African NGOs' decision-making. If there is no discipline within an organisation about fundraising, it would tend to look for funds outside the country first, which could be detrimental.

- The fact that outside organisations are offering--"in some cases, begging"--to support indigenous NGOs is causing difficulty and confusion. It might happen that all organisations would then look outside for funds.

Technical assistance

The argument from dependence on foreign funds to an increased emphasis on nonfinancial cooperation led to discussions about what sorts of technical assistance are available. The implications of lending outside expertise are:

- In the view of many, external NGOs have not contributed enough in terms of technical assistance and of expertise in dealing with the donor community.

- In the case of European NGOs, their role is viewed by some as having always been anti-apartheid rather than development. They are using the money and not putting anything in--their development experience, mainly.

- NGOs themselves expressed an interest in emphasising skills transference rather than funding.

- The lack of skills in South Africa and the scarcity of resources externally will demand resource mobilisation from within the NGOs' constituencies and networks.

A crisis of expectations

Despite the concern about dependency and other symptoms of foreign aid, most NGOs and governments saw the need for ongoing development assistance after minority rule in South Africa ends. They were concerned about the raised expectations on the part of some South Africans, who for the most part believe that political change will result in housing and educational needs being met by a new government.

Empowering people in the South

For many NGOs, their main objective is to create the conditions to transfer funding and political influence to empower organisations. The implications for this are that:

- A union of NGOs in South Africa or an independent NGO sector--a "civil society"--would be a way to influence funding decisions.

- Community building is the key, some said. The NGO base is very contradictory in South Africa. On one level, it is well developed in organisation; on another, there is little experience and very few equipped to undertake planning.

The role of the church

NGOs raised questions about the future of the church in South Africa and its appropriate role in development programming. The implications of these discussions are that:

- They discussed the need for an independent NGO sector and asked what the church connection should be for secular agencies.

- Others thought that it is the church agencies that serve people and that nonconfessional bodies only put pressure on scarce funds.

- Still others were concerned about the power that money lends to the church.

Listening to South Africans

The consultations revealed a serious interest on the part of external NGOs in listening to what is going on in South Africa and to take their cue from South Africans. The continuing reference was to "partners or counterparts," not "grantees or recipients."

There are fewer fears about information-sharing, but many NGOs are just coming out of the blacklist period and are still exercising a certain caution. They are beginning to be able to travel to South Africa, which will open up the communications even more.

Decentralization

NGOs are changing their structures to accommodate new relationships. The implications for this decentralisation trend are that:

- External NGOs (and the E.C.) are establishing offices in southern or South Africa.

- The concept of regionalisation--in programme planning and strategy-- has become predominant among development NGOs within South Africa.

- SANAM is encouraging the strengthening of links between its members, project holders, and the regional structures of KT. It commits itself to developing corresponding mechanisms that will encourage maximum direct involvement and minimum centralised bureaucracy.

- NGOs mentioned moving away from fragmented, individual projects toward sectoral planning and regional initiatives (including southern Africa).

The poorest of the poor

NGOs were in agreement that a priority should be the poorest and most marginalised people who are excluded from the formal delivery of resources. This included an emphasis on women and youth.

Rural development

Almost every NGO interviewed stressed rural development as the centrepiece of its new strategy toward development in South Africa. The implications for this emphasis on rural development are that:

- The most crucial area was seen to be nonformal training programmes and more support in the rural areas.

- NGOs said that few South African NGOs work in the rural areas.

Human resource development

One of the recurring needs named for the new South Africa is that for skills training. The implications of the skills shortage are that:

- In the development field, there is a need for skilled development cadres at all levels--state, NGO, and political.

- Many NGOs are pondering the imperative to assist in the rehabilitation of returning exiles in South Africa, as they have helped them in exile. This in turn has led to new emphasis on initiatives in skills training and human resource development.

- The demands for employment, land, education, housing, and health are acute and compounded by the resettlement of returning exiles.

Human rights and political programming

Some NGOs will deemphasise the human rights or politically run programming, not that it is not important, but because the greater need is to looking more at longer-term issues in communities--land, housing, rural issues, and environment.

Development education

Most European NGOs stress both development projects and development education. In order to facilitate change in South Africa, they believe development education is very important in Europe. Many try to connect what they see in the European country to racism in South Africa.

Assistance to refugees

Many European NGOs have been assisting refugees outside of South Africa and are now becoming involved within the country, in a range of issues relate to repatriation--housing, jobs. One implication was that, while intergovernmental organisations take care of repatriation and resettlement, the rehabilitation efforts depend upon local--or other--NGOs.

Anti-apartheid movements

While this sentiment was not widespread, several NGOs mentioned the "tragedy" that South Africans do not understand the funding problems of the anti-apartheid movements around Europe. These NGOs felt that South Africans are making a mistake if they do not continue to consult with--and assist--these groups that have been friends of the struggle for over 20 years. The international pressure will collapse without them and the South Africans should continue to take them seriously and to give them advice on and funding for their lobbying.

Southern African region

A recurring theme was the importance of the region. Even though so much focus has been--continues to be--on South Africa in specific terms, it is essential to talk about development in the region: "There is a sensitivity in the region that we should speak about more than South Africa."

GLOSSARY

AAB:	Anti-Apartheid Bewegung
AABN:	Anti-Apartheidsbeweging Nederland (Anti-Apartheid Movement Netherlands)
AAM:	Anti-Apartheid Movement
AC:	Africa Committee
ACODA:	International Association for Cooperation and Development in Southern Africa
ACORD:	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
AET:	Africa Educational Trust
AFASPA:	Association Francaise d'Amitie et de Solidarite avec les Peuples d'Afrique
AGEH:	Arbeitsgemeinschaft fur Entwicklungshilfe e.V.
AG KED:	Association of Churches' Development Service
AIC:	Arbetarrorelsens Internationella Centrum (International Centre of the Swedish Labour Movement)
AIS:	Arbeiderbevegeisens Internasjonale Stottekomite (international Solidarity Committee of the Norwegian Labour Movement)
AKZA:	Action Committee on Southern Africa
AKZMD:	Arbeitskreis fur Zusammenarbeit in Mission und Dienst
ANC:	African National Congress
AOF:	Arbeidernes Opplysningsforbun (Workers Educational Association)
APRODEV:	Association for Protestant Development Agencies
AWEPAA:	Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action Against Apartheid
BART:	Bishop Ambrose Reeves Trust
BF:	Belgian francs
BfdW:	Bread for the World
BD:	Broederlijk Delen
BOZA:	Breed Overleg Zuidelijk Afrika (Broad Platform on South Africa)
CAFOD:	Catholic Fund for Overseas Development
CCBI:	Council of Churches for Britain and Ireland
CCFD:	Comite Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Developpement
CDG:	Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft
CDU:	Christian Democratic Union
CEBEMO:	Catholic Organisation for Development Cooperation
CICARWS:	Commission on Interchurch Aid, Refugees, and World Service
CRIAA:	Centre d'Information et Documentation d'Afrique Australe
CIDSE:	Cooperation Internationale pour le Developpement et la Solidarite Europeennes
CIMADE:	Comite Intermouvement aupres des Evacuees
CIIR:	Catholic Institute of International Relations
CNCD:	Centre National du Cooperation au Developpement
CNV:	National Federation of Christian Trade Unions
COCIS:	Coordinamento ONG per la Cooperazione Internazionale allo Sviluppo (Italian federation of secular NGOs)
COMIDE:	Service de Cooperation Missionaire au Developpement
COSATU:	Congress of South African Trade Unions
COSPE:	Cooperazione Sviluppo Paesi Emergenti
CEC:	Commission of the European Community
CRIAA:	Centre de Recherche, Information, et Action sur Afrique
CRID:	Centre de Recherche et de l'Information pour le Developpement
CSU:	Christian Social Union
CTUC:	Commonwealth Trade Union College
DAAD:	German Academic Exchange Service

DAC:	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
DANIDA:	Department of International Development Cooperation (Denmark)
DED:	German Volunteer Service
DIA:	Dutch Interchurch Aid
DIE:	Deutsches Institut Entwicklungspolitik (German Development Institute)
D.G.:	Directorate General
DKK:	Danish kronor
DM:	Deutsche marks
DSE:	Deutsche Stiftung fur Internationale Entwicklung (German Foundation for International Development)
E.C.:	European Community
ECOSOC:	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
ECU:	European Currency Unit (approximately 1.25 USD)
EELAK:	Eristetaan Etela-Afrikka Kampanja
EKD:	Evangelical Church of Germany
ELCSA:	Evangelical Lutheran Church of South Africa
ELM:	Evangelical Lutheran Mission
ELTSA:	End Loans to South Africa
EMW:	Evangelisches Missionswerk in Bereich der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Berlin West e.V. (Protestant Association of World Mission)
EOC:	Educational Opportunities Council
E.P.:	European Parliament
ERO:	European Research Office
ESP:	European Special Programme (for the Victims of Apartheid)
E.V.	Nonprofit association (in Germany)
EZE:	Protestant Association for Cooperation in Development
FES:	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
FIM:	Finnish Markka
FINNIDA:	Finnish International Development Agency
FLA:	Finnish Library Association
FNS:	Friedrich Naumann Stiftung
FNV:	Federatie Nederlandse Vakbeweging
FOS:	Fund for Development Cooperation
FRG:	Federal Republic of Germany
GARD:	Groupe d'Aide aux Realisations pour le Developpement
GDI:	German Development Institute
GOM:	Joint Coordination on Co-Financing
GNP:	Gross national product
HEKS:	Swiss Interchurch Aid
HELINAS:	Hellenic Institute of Solidarity and Cooperation with Developing Countries
HIVOS:	Humanistic Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries
HSRC:	Human Sciences Research Council
HURIDOCS:	Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems, International
IBIS:	Formerly, WUS-Solidarity and Aid (Denmark)
ICCO:	Interchurch Organisation for Development Coordination
ICDA:	International Coalition for Development Action
ICFTU:	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICVA:	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IDAFSA:	International Defence and Aid Fund of Southern Africa
IGO:	Intergovernmental organisation
IIE:	Institute of International Education
INTERFUND:	International Fundraising Consortium

IRED:	Innovations et Reseaux pour developpement
ISAK:	Isolera SydAfrika Kommitten (Isolate South Africa Committee)
ITS:	International Trade Secretariat
KED:	Church Development Service
KEPA:	Kehitysyhteistyon Palvelukeskus
K.T.:	Kagiso Trust
KZA:	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Holland Committee on Southern Africa)
KZE:	Katholische Zentralstelle fur Entwicklungshilfe (Catholic Central Agency for Development Aid)
LDC:	Less-developed country
LOS:	Landelijk Overlegorgaan van Steungroepen (National Council of Support Groups Aiming at South Africa)
LOTA:	Local Authorities Against Apartheid
LOZAF:	Landelijk Overleg van Zuid Afrika Fondsen
LSA:	Landskomiteen SydAfrika-Aktion
LWF:	Lutheran World Federation
MAA:	Mouvement Anti-Apartheid
MDM:	Medecins du Monde
MOLISV:	Movimento Liberazione E Sviluppo
MRAP:	Mouvement contre le Racisme et pour l'Amitie entre les Peuples
MS:	Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke
MSF:	Medecins sans Frontieres
NACTU:	National Union of Trace Unions
NaSA:	Nachrichtenstelle Sudliches Afrika (Southern African News)
NCA:	Norwegian Church Aid
NCCR:	National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles
NCOS:	National Committee for Development Cooperation
NECC:	National Education Coordinating Committee
NGO:	Nongovernmental organisation
NGDO:	Nongovernmental Development Organisation
NOK:	Norwegian crown
NORAD:	Norwegian Agency for Development
NOVIB:	Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation
NPA:	Norwegian Peoples' Aid
NUFFIC:	Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education
NUFO:	Norsk Undervisningsforbund (Norwegian Educational Association)
OBS:	Otto Benecke Stiftung
ODA:	Overseas Development Administration
OECD:	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
ONG:	Organisation nongouvernmentale
RECSA:	Reference Centre on Religion and Education in South Africa
RESA:	Research on Education in South Africa
RNCA:	Rencontre Nationale contre l'Apartheid
RY:	Registered agency (in Finland)
SAAEP:	Southern Africa Advanced Education Project
SACBC:	Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference
SACC:	South African Council of Churches
SADCC:	Southern African Development Coordination Conference
SAEG:	Southern Africa Education Group
SAEP:	South African Education Program
SAERT:	South Africa Economic Research and Training Project
SAIE:	South African Information Exchange

SAIH: Studententenes og Akademikernes Internasjonale Hjelpefond (Norwegian Students and Academics International Assistance Fund)
SAK: Central Organisation of Finnish Trade Unions
SAN: Southern African News
SANAM: South Africa/Namibia Association
SASK: Suomen Ammattiliittojen Solidaarisuuskeskus
SCIAF: Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund
SIAS: Scandinavian Institute for African Studies
SIDA: Swedish International Development Agency
SOH: Stichting Oecumenische Hulp (Dutch Interchurch Aid)
SPF: Secours Populaire Francais
SW: Swiss francs
SWAPO: South West Africa Peoples' Organisation
TNC: Transnational corporation
TSL: Tyovaen Sivistysliitto (Workers Educational Association of Finland)
UDF: United Democratic Front
UDUSA: Union of Democratic University Staff Associations
UNCED: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCTAD: United Nations Commission for Trade and Development
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO: United Nations Education, Science, and Cultural Organisation
UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
UNTAG: United Nations Technical Assistance Group
USPG: United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
USAID: United States Agency for International Development
VAAK: Flemish Anti-Apartheid Committee
VOA: Victims of Apartheid
VELKD: Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in Deutschland
WCC: World Council of Churches
WCOTP: World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession
WILPF: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
WUS: World University Service
YMCA: Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA: Young Women's Christian Association

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